P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,818—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
[illegible] THROUGHOUT, LIFTS.
CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	20th ,,
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	T. Chellew	[illegible] ,,
M. L. CHINA	7895	T. S. Angus	[illegible] ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	[illegible] ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	12th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

C[illegible]OMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

T[illegible]pany's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIG[illegible] usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 675.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080.	,, 825.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	22nd Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,242	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Bouesrd	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,200	Chevallier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,300 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 10th January, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES [illegible] BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC [illegible] HOME FAMILY [illegible] Exchange rate of the [illegible]
[illegible] HOME [illegible] for Telegraphic purposes [illegible] CODE minimizing [illegible]
[illegible]
STOCKS, SHARES [illegible] bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT [illegible] AND OTHER SECURITIES [illegible] Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of [illegible] about [illegible] and NO COMMISSION charged for [illegible]
[illegible] BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
INSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information [illegible] and Handbooks sent free on application [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th January, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 11th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 19th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on or about 8th January.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA Old Court House Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, SECOND-HAND ICE MACHINE.

FOUR Ton Ice Machine, Second-hand, by Seebe German and Co, for Sale in Zanzibar. For further particulars apply to,

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Trachotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

ROBERT PORTER & CO'S

BULL DOG BOTTLING OF
BASS'S ALE
and
GUINNESS'S STOUT,
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants and Hotels.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,
ON COMMISSION SALE.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICK & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PHŒNIX CHEROOTS AND INDIAN CIGARS.

(THE "PHŒNIX" BRAND)

MANUFACTURED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LD., from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw, per box of 100	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw, per box of 100	2 2	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANAH, Cigar shape, per box of 100	2 4	2 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL, Torpedo shape, per box of 50	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S SUMATRA, Barrels	2 0	1 12

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & Co., from the very finest selected Tobacco, and in flavour and aroma are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars.

JAVA GEMS, No. 1, Per box of 100	3 10	3 4
,, ,, No. 2, ,, ,,	3 6	3 0
,, ,, No. 3, ,, ,,	3 2	2 12
,, NOBLES, Per box of 100	3 6	3 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE C[illegible].
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

LIFE BELTS & LIFE BUOYS
ACCORDING TO BOARD OF TRADE REQUIREMENTS.
APPLY TO
SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE AND SONS,
SHIP CHANDLERS, 18 AND 20, DALAL STREET, FORT.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECI[illegible] Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Rs. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCK'S Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCK'S Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCK'S Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCK'S Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCK'S Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCK'S Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCK'S Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal [illegible]	70	0
MARCK'S Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCK'S Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCK'S Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Phillips & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FERINTOSH—A Superior "PEG" Whisky, at a low price.
FERINTOSH—A Blend of the Finest Highland Whiskies, well matured and carefully bottled.
FERINTOSH—is mild and mellow and leaves no head-ache in its train—
FERINTOSH—considering its quality, is the Cheapest Whisky in India.
FERINTOSH—is very popular and has a large demand.
FERINTOSH—has many imitations—see that Phillips and Co's, name and trade mark a[illegible]
FERINTOSH—Rs. 2-2 Per bottle Rs. 24-8 per doz.
FERINTOSH—in Gallon Jars (Jar Extra) Rs. 11 Per Gallon.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
AND OF THE SOLE IMPORTERS.
PHILLIPS & CO. LD. BO[illegible]

BRITISH EMPIRE M[illegible] LIFE ASSURA[illegible]

To which has been transferred the busin[illegible]
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SEC[illegible]
LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WAT[illegible]

(LEADING BRAND SINCE [illegible]

HAS been imported into THIS COUNT[illegible] in increasing quantities for the last 40[illegible] its excellent qualities are well understood[illegible] Imitations have reached this market [illegible] forward, bearing labels closely [illegible] Label. All such imitations wi[illegible] ed to beware of them, an[illegible] bears the 3 Stars in Blue[illegible] the bottle, the inscripti[illegible]

"GENUIN[illegible]

To be had from all[illegible]

RUSTOM[illegible]
19, P[illegible]
SOLE[illegible]

[illegible]EW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON SEASON.

Charlie TAYLOR
Ella, CARRINGTON,
SUPPORTED BY THEIR
"NEW AUSTRALIAN DRAMATIC AND LYRIC Co.,

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 11TH.
First production in Bombay of the New and Original Musical Extravaganza.
FROLICKSOME FAUST.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12TH.
Production of the latest London Version of the favorite Ladies' Drama.
EAST LYNNE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13TH.
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' MATINEE.
Production of a Dramatisation of Mr. Stowe's beautiful Book.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:
Adults, Front Seats, Re. 1-8; Second Seats, Re. 1, Children, Annas 8 only.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15TH.
The King of Farcical Comedies,
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16TH,
LAST NIGHT OF SEASON.
Production of the elegant Hibernian Farcical Comedy.
THE MOCK DOCTOR.

ADMISSION [illegible]—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
[illegible] Naval Men in Uniform at half rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Reserve plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

OWNERS ARE REMINDED THAT FIRST ENTRIES for BOMBAY RACES on 10th, 12th, 14th and 17th February, CLOSE on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1900. Entries must be made on forms which can be obtained on application to,

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.
Bombay, 5th January, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 12th to FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ended 31st December last at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1899.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January, 1900.

SECRETARYSHIP, ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The present incumbent having re-[illegible]wing to an unexpected call to England, applications [illegible]T of PAID SECRETARY are invited, and [illegible] later than the 20th January, addressed [illegible]

[illegible]TOLLA STRING [illegible]AND.
[illegible] PARTIES, DANCE, ETC.,
[illegible]RATE.
[illegible]EET, FORT.

[illegible] that from the [illegible]any DOGS found [illegible] enclosures of the [illegible] DESTROYED in [illegible]on CXVI of Act [illegible]

[illegible]NNEDY,
[illegible]issioner of Police.
[illegible]h Jan, 1900.

[illegible]VEN that the [illegible]ITY of Mr. STUART [illegible] December, 1899.
[illegible]ILSON & Co.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN [illegible] INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. STUART HALL in our FIRM CEASED on 31st December, 1899.

STUART HALL & Co.
Vizagapatam, 2nd January, 1900.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)	Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe),	Rs. 15
Single Copy	As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES—BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEALED TENDERS for supplying articles of DIETS, BEDDING, CLOTHING, &c., to the Civil Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums in Bombay and Poona for 1900-1901, and Carts with Bullocks and Drivers for removing night-soil and sweepings from the Sir J. J. Hospital under Schedule No. 13, for 3 years, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1900. The Civil Surgeon, Poona, will receive them on the same date and hour.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained on application at the Surgeon General's Office.

By Order,
J. H. McDONALD, M.B., Capt. I.M.S.,
Acting Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.
Town Hall, Bombay, 5th January, 1900.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE following ADDITIONAL MOTIONS of which notices have been given will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for MONDAY, the 8th January, 1900, at 3 P.M.:—

78. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, 'That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the ill-ventilated, overcrowded and extremely filthy chawls in Khazipura, close to Duncan Road, and he be requested to inform the Corporation what steps he intends taking to improve them.'

79. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, 'That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the filthy condition of the open space (belonging to the Municipality) situate in Tank Street in 2nd Nagpada, and he be requested to report on the advisability of Converting the same into a recreation ground or a garden for the use of the inhabitants of densely populated locality of 2nd Nagpada.'

80 and 81. From Mr. Khurshedji Nasarvanji Wadya, 80, 'That the Commissioner be requested to furnish to the Corporation within a month, detailed estimates and plans of the Petit Hall.'

81. That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation which of the stormwater drains in the City are now being used for removal of sullage water and night-soil, and if this step has created any nuisance of which complaints have been made or actions filed by complainants in Courts of law for the abatement of nuisances or for damages.'

82. From Professor O. V. Muller, 'That the plots of Municipal land at Mint Road be not sold.'

M. N. WADIA.
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 5th January, 1900.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES [illegible]LING.

[illegible]ENT,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Mementos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SILVER MOUNTED Walking Sticks, Newest shape Handles. A large selection, from Rs. 3—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. D. Smiths' furniture, Fire Proof Safe, etc., at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Menesse and Co., Auctioneers, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Late Dr. J. Dias Valuable Furniture, Roses Cottage, Piano, etc. in the Compound of Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, TO BE SOLD on SUNDAY, 7th instant.

ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

OWNER GOING HOME. London built VICTORIA, exceptionally comfortable, good condition, [illegible]Office brougham with [illegible] and set of harness, whole turn out Rs. 500—to a good master. Bicycle in good order, Rs. 225—Apply, FREDERICK NOEL PATON, Byculla Club.

TO BE LET, No 4, Church Gate Street, FIRST and GROUND FLOOR for Office or Shop. Apply, MANAGER, Great Western Hotel.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

WHERE shall you go to SELECT your Xmas and New Year's Presents? At B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, 34, Church Gate Street, opposite Viana Confectionery.

TRY OUR CHALLENGE DINNER SET, 30 Pieces for 6 Persons. Belgrave Pattern only, Rs. 12-14. Cheapest ever sold in India. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the [illegible] other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY CAKES,
13-3, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

[illegible]IAN INDUSTRY
[illegible]rint of Two Letters to the
[illegible]ay Gazette
[illegible] Lecture by
[illegible]LERK
[illegible] Annas.
[illegible]HAD AT
[illegible]OMBAY GAZETTE
[illegible] Ld., Bombay
[illegible]nd Co., Calcutta
[illegible]Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto
VAN-ZELLERS & Co	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND ,,
O. H. L. LIQUEUR ,,
SLATER'S V. O. ,,
RODGER'S GLENLIVET ,,
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR ,,
PRIVATE RESERVE ,,

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!
ONE OF THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKIES
ever imported into this country is
Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO'S
OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

Nothing Finer or Better. Supplied to all the Crack Hotels and Restaurants of Bombay.

Every bottle bears a certificate from the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, Sir CHARLES A. CAMERON, Kt., M.D.; D.Ph.; Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., &c., &c.

Try it only once and you will never like any other. Absolutely pure and well matured.

Benefit of introduction at Specially Low Rates to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

To be had RETAIL of Messrs. B. PHILLIPS and Co. Ld.; KEMP and Co., Ld.; FELICE CORNAGLIA; MORENAS and Co.; D. C. UMRIGUR, &c., &c.

Apply for further particulars at the HEAD OFFICE, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

A pure wholesome stimulant
MATHERS
EXTRA QUALITY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH
WHISKY
Matured in Sherry Wood. Age and Quality Guaranteed
Of all leading Wine Merchants.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK ......Two Stars. GOLD .....Three Stars.
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

[illegible] IMPORTERS, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
[illegible] their services as Agents for the Sale of all [illegible] of EASTERN PRODUCE.
Consignments entrusted to them will be [han]dled with every care, placed upon the Market [at] the earliest favourable time, and proceeds [rem]itted immediately.
[illegible] many years they have sold Eastern and other [pr]oduce. References exchanged.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, as a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SIEMENS BROS., & CO.,
LIMITED.
ELECTRICAL AND TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Lead-Covered Cables and Wires for Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Light Work, Dynamos, Alternators, Reversible Motors.

CONTRACTORS FOR Submarine Cables and Land Lines, Electric Railways and Tramways, Central Stations and Transmission of Power by Electricity.

SOLE AGENTS:
TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).

Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.

Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made [illegible]

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

---

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum. Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange [illegible] with London Branch. Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank. By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 AIRS, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED
AT
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR
XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL
"THE WORLD KNOWN HOTEL."
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXE,
"THE HOTEL DE LUXE OF INDIA."
THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THESE HOTELS
are under the direct Control of
NINE EXPERIENCED EUROPEANS.
A Staff unequalled by any Establishment of its kind in India.
THE CUISINE AND SITUATION ARE UNRIVALLED IN BOMBAY.
Apply To MANAGER,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL
OR
TO MANAGER,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXE.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.
(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.
"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"
Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.
It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Land's End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins, on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 53 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole-Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and. in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	12	0	PEKOE	,,	0	11
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	,,	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887.
N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS,
H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS
LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY,
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.
THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

LANOWLI HOTEL.
EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, [illegible]
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 5-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-
Third do.	,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	,, 4½
Third do	,, 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum	[illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	[illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851.
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,
AND
56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE CHILTERNS, WENDOOERS, BUCKS.

THE Revd. C. E. R. ROBERTS, M.A., (St. Johns Coll. Oxon) Assisted by qualified Master receives TWENTY BOYS (7 to 14 years) to prepare for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Grounds 24 acres; Gymnasium, Bathing, etc., Beautiful and healthy situation among the Chiltern Hills, 35 miles from London. Inclusive fees £30 at term. Entire charge of Boys whose parents reside abroad. A postal address.—The CHILTERNS, Halton, Tring, England

ENGLAND. CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

ST. HELENS College. Miss WINGATE and Miss POTTER receive a limited number of DAUGHTERS of Gentlemen TO TRAIN and EDUCATE. Healthy situation near Downs. Efficient staff, large grounds, every attention to health. Entire charge undertaken of Anglo-Indian Children at Moderate and inclusive fees. Prospectus and references, &c., on application.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, upto 2 P.M., on 31st JANUARY, 1900, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the WARORA COLLIERY, during the financial year, 1900-1901.

2. Form of Tender, conditions of contract and list of Stores to be supplied, may be had on application to Undersigned, on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WORDSWORTH, Manager,
Warora Colliery.

Warora, dated 2nd December, 1899.

BATAVIA QUININE AUCTIONS.

SAMPLES (in bottles of 1-4 oz. English) of the SULPHATE of QUININE TO BE SOLD by Auction at Batavia on 28th February, 1900, can be obtained on application to Messrs. McNEILL & Co. Agents, Bandong Quinine Manufactory, Samarang. Messrs. MACLAIVE WATSON & Co. Batavia; Messrs. FRASER EATON & Co., Sourabaya and the Undersigned.

Catalogues containing full particulars of lots and conditions of sale will be sent to applicants as soon as issued.

Part of the Quinine to be sold as above fulfils the requirements of the Pharmacopœa Neerlandica, Edition, III and part thereof Ph N Ed II and of the Ph. Brittannica.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1896.)
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH OFFICE:—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates —

For 1 Year, 6 per cent. per annum.
" 9 Months, 5½ " "
" 6 " 5 " "
" 3 " 4 " "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

WILLIAM [illegible] MACAULAY, a Merchant, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
SORABJEE JEEJEEBHOY, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.
JULIUS WOOD CAMPBELL, late Acting Manager, Imperial Bank of Persia, Bushire.
GEORGE SARKIRE DER ATAMIAN, formerly of Bombay, and late of Moosul, near Bagdad, Armenian Inhabitant.
JAVERCHUND LILLADHUR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
PALLONJI SORABJEE KAPADIA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name and style of James Pearse and Company.
ISAAC REED, late Foreman, Erecting Shop, North-Western Railway, Quetta.
JOSEPH RAPHAEL VALLADARES, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his office, within one month, from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 29th December, 1899.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " 3 "
" 4 " " 2 "

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Call Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. [illegible]; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay [illegible] to the Mofussil, postage extra.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1 265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	6 p.c.	90
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	610
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	480

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x l
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18½ pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
[illegible]ellary	167	1,000	1,000 dvd 14 x		16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200 dvd R30		180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200 dv Rs 20		200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880 dvdRs 15		315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	... dvd Rs 9		60
Fort	150	8,300	500 dvd Rs20		650
French	300	500	500 dvd R 40		51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500 dvd Rs35		340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450 dvd Rs 80		475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125 dvd Rs 5		60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400 dvd Rs35		352½xd
Munmar M	000	250	all dvd Rs20		180
New Berar	00	500	500 dvd Rs50		490
New Indian	00	125	125 dv Rs12½		142½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340 / 340xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart	...	000	...	Rs 80	

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100 dvd Rs5		175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100 12 pr ct		149
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,500
Do. New Issue	500	37	625	93½	1,630
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr ct	505
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	2[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200 dvdRs10		156
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	53[illegible]
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	364
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100 dvd Rs15		153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100		dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	5'8
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		3	1010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 2	151
[illegible]	2,200	251	100	½	9

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		205
Anglo-Indian	1,315		9	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	185
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500 dvdRs 20		425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		96
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.50		300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,003
Central India	1,000	500	500 dvdRs.50		1,060
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.3[illegible]		435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000 dvdRs.25		550
Coimbatore S. and W.	16,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		Rs. 10	390
Cooris Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	380
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000 dvdRs60		600
David Mill	1,400	500	500 dvdRs30		290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	260
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	500	1,000	20	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000 dvdRs 50		500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	450
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500 dvdRs 20		220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000 dvdRs65		880
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvdRs25		400
Leopold	3,500	100	405 dvdRs.5		150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	615
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,600
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,685
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					
[illegible]	5,000	100	110	dvdRs15 / dvdRs. 5	45
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs 45		1,320
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250 dvdRs15		200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	2500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	15,725	625	25 dvd Nil		10
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	742	1,000	1,000 dvdRs50		575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000 dvdRs20		500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000 dvdRs75		1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,217	250	250 dvRs 12½		255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	130
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	860
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500 dvdR22½		525
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500 dvdRs 20		295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvdRs 20		250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	1990	500	500 dvdRs40		410xd
Victoria Mills	1550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1200	1,000	1,000 dvdRs50		225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	al	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-
Carolus	...
Mexican Dollars	69-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	...
Bar Silver	68-12 rdy 69 fd.
Gold Leaf	[illegible]
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	23-15-0
Bar Australian	[illegible]
Bar Bombay	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 4-24m., 6-27a. Low water, 11-29m., 11-50a.
P. and O. s.s. Shannon, with English mails of 22nd December, due to arrive, at 3 p.m.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
B. V. Rifles Parade.
B. V. A. Club, Children's Treat, Apollo Bunder.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun set, 5h. 33m. High water, 3-0m., 3-39a. Low water, 9 32m., 9-10a.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 6-30 a.m., on Sunday, for a run to Bandora Hill, *via* Vellard and back.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will hold a confirmation service in this Church, to-morrow evening, at 6-30 p.m. (Madras time).

ASSISTANT UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR.—Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, Assistant University Registrar at Bombay, having left to take up the post of Professor of Oriental Languages in the Deccan College Mr. Bhasker Mahadeo Pundit has been appointed to act for him as Assistant Registrar.

HELP TO THE INOCULATED.—The District Officer of the Fort Captain Lock, has considerably started a fund for giving help to poor persons in the District during the period they are unable to work after inoculation with the plague prophylactic. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit has contributed Rs. 500 to the fund.

FIRE AT THE DHARAVIE TANNERY.—A fire broke out on Thursday amongst a quantity of tanning bark, stored in an open shed, at the Dharavie Tannery, which belongs to Mahomed Abba. On the fire being discovered, a number of workmen employed in the tannery ran with buckets of water and extinguished the fire. The owner estimated the damage by fire and water at Rs. 7,000. The cause of the fire was supposed to be due to careless bidee-smoking. The fire brigade were not informed.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Shumsoodin Noorodin, a Borah, appeared to answer a charge of cheating preferred against him by one Fakrudin Kumroodin Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that accused obtained from complainant a sum of Rs. 10, on the pretence of getting him an employment. The defence was that the case was a false one. The magistrate held that the case had not been proved, and the accused was discharged.

ASSAULTING A DRIVER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Balabux Salarbux, a driver, in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, charged Frederick Crisp, a steward on board H. M. S. Pomone, with assault. It appears that on Thursday night the accused was riding a bicycle along the Pydhowni Road, when he collided with one of the horses attached to a tram-car, and was thrown down in consequence. He then hit the complainant on the nose. The accused said the accident was due to the fault of the complainant, who, when called upon to explain his conduct, spoke in an insolent manner. The accused thereupon struck him a blow, for which he expressed his regret. He was fined Rs. 10.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA COMPANY.—Mr. Charlie Taylor and Miss Elta Carrington, supported by their new company, are to pay a short visit to Bombay next week, and give some of their best performances at the Novelty Theatre. The season opens on Thursday next, when they will give the Musical Extravaganza, entitled "Frolicsome Faust," which will be followed by the production of the latest London version of the favorite emotional drama "East Lynne" on Friday. On the afternoon of Saturday a children and ladies' matinee will be held for the convenience of schools and families residing at a distance, when a dramatization of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be presented. The programme for the following week contains the well-known farcical comedies of "The Private Secretary" and "The Mock Doctor."

DEFAMING A DEBTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which one Mathapa Kotee charged Motaya Isara with defamation. Mr. Oliveira, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Sakardande, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the 8th November last, the accused went to complainant's shop in Meadows Street, and called out that he (complainant) was excommunicated from the jamat. He advised the customers in the shop not to take tea there and to discontinue visiting the place. It was stated that the object of the accused in acting in this manner was that he wanted to bring pressure on the complainant to pay up a sum of Rs. 50, which the latter had borrowed from the accused. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if paid, was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

FATALLY INJURED ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Tookaram Gopal, a labourer, aged about fifty years. The deceased resided at Falkland Road. On Tuesday last Tookaram and a gang of labourers were engaged on board the steamship Bijwada, then lying in the stream, to unload a cargo of coal. There was a prow lying alongside to receive the coal. The deceased's duty was to tilt the scutch, when filled with coal, into the prow. About 4 p.m., while he was so engaged the swan neck crank gave way and the derrick was carried away, and knocked the deceased into the prow. When picked up, he was unconscious and bleeding from a large wound on the top of his head. He was carried ashore and thence conveyed in a victoria to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He never regained consciousness and died on Wednesday. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to fracture of the base of skull and cerebral hæmorrhage. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE NASARWANJEE M. PETIT PUBLIC HALL.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Nasarwanjee M. Petit Public Hall by Lord Sandhurst has been fixed by his Excellency for the 16th inst., but it is possible the ceremony may have to be postponed to a later date. In the draft agreement relating to the Hall, which is to be executed between Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, daughter of Bai Dinbai N. Petit, and the Municipal Corporation, there is a clause relating to permission to be granted for the use of the Hall. Bai Awabai wishes that the authority to grant such permission should be vested on the hall committee, whereas the Corporation, at a recent meeting, decided that such authority should be vested in them. Bai Awabai is against the latter proposal; and a hitch has apparently arisen. With a view to remove it, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, President of the Municipal Corporation, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, called upon Bai Awabai at her residence, on Wednesday last, and the matter was talked over. Bai Awabai said that the matter was at present in the hands of her solicitors, and she reiterated her wish that the hall committee should have the authority to grant permission for the use of the hall. Under the circumstances, the matter is likely to be brought again before the Corporation.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION DURING 1898-99.

IN the annual report of Musketry Instruction in India lately issued, as regards field training and field firing, Colonel Hill maintains, quite rightly, that they belong to the province of drill and tactics, and that so much depends on good drill and smartness in handling units, that their direction is outside the scope of musketry. Indeed, much stress is laid in the report on the necessity of it being thoroughly understood where musketry drill ends and fire tactics begin. An order by Sir Redvers Buller to the Aldershot troops on this subject is quoted, and here we learn that the soldier should be thought the groundwork of musketry on the rifle range, and later he and the unit commander should be trained on the manœuvre ground as to the best methods of delivering fire. It is this training in itself so important that is apt to go wrong and be conducted in a manner which results in little benefit to the subordinate commanders and men. What is really required is practice in manœuvre, and suitable delivery of fire under service conditions and the use of ball ammunition instead of blank increases the reality of the training in a truly marvellous manner. But whether the troops employed be British or Native or both combined, it is most essential that the instruction be gradual, and the company or squadron the largest unit to commence. Where facilities of ground exist, this arrangement would appear to present no difficulties especially under the recent orders for camping out during the cold weather.

With reference to the ground work of musketry, the present courses of instruction for recruits and trained soldiers in both the British and Native Army are eminently sound and leave little to be desired. They should be amply sufficient to teach the soldier the use of his weapon, and they give him a certain amount of practice by which to keep up his proficiency. For further practice, regimental and squadron or company, rifle clubs should provide, and we wish to attract attention to the fact that in many cases they do not receive the interest they deserve. As Colonel Hill points out, much discussion regarding musketry has taken place during the last year or two. In some cases the importance of individual shooting has been denied, and advocates have been found for the abolition of not only all rifle clubs and rifle meetings, but even of all rifle ranges and musketry regulations. That is to say we are to believe that this groundwork is quite an unnecessary labour, and men who have had little or no chance of testing their shooting at a stationary target on a rifle range are to be expected to fire with accuracy at a moving object at unknown distances. There can be little doubt that the last fighting on the N.-W. Frontier and the present war with the Boers, have emphasised the necessity for accurate shooting, and especially the accurate shooting of individual men. Deliberate individual fire even at long ranges, would appear to be the most useful, but for this to be successful the troops must have endless practice and every encouragement, so that the majority may become exceptional expert marksmen and gain confidence in themselves and in their weapons. In addition to the congenial occupation Colonel Hill refers to as being afforded by rifle club matches during many hours and days throughout the year we have the fact staring us in the face that precision in shooting is of incalculable advantage to an army in the field.

The statistics quoted in the report prove beyond doubt that an improvement has taken place and is still going on, and it is mentioned that this is probably due in the British Army to the introduction of the ·303 rifle. It remains with the authorities to see that they get the best possible results obtainable from this weapon. The re-arming of the Native Army is a very serious question, and one that should have been settled long ago. Those responsible for the inexcusable delay may still live to regret their action in the matter. That the shooting in the Native Army should have reached such a high standard, in many cases with an absolutely worn-out weapon, shows not only the interest taken in musketry by the rank-and-file, but the care and pains bestowed on preliminary training and instruction, more especially with recruits.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
H. E. Lord Sandhurst	1,000	0	0
Bank of Bombay (first contribution)	3,000	0	0
Messrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and Naranji Dwarkadas	4 000	0	0
Messrs. Morarji Goculdas & Co.	2,000	0	0
Mr. Chaturbhoj Morarji	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Moolji Jetha & Co.	2 000	0	0
Messrs. Goverdhandas and Mulraj Khatau	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Vijbhukandas Atmaram and Narandas Pursotum	2,000	0	0
Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji	1 000	0	0
Messrs. Talackchund and Shapurji	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Thakersey Moolji and Sons	1 000	0	0
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Wallace and Co.	2 000	0	0
Messrs. Jairam Naranji and Sons	1,000	0	0
Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon	2,500	0	0
Mr. J. N. Tata	1,500	0	0
Mr. D. J. Tata	500	0	0
Mr. R. J. Tata	500	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tayabji	500	0	0
Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim	100	0	0
The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	1,500	0	0
Messrs. Forbes Forbes and Co.	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Sanday and Co.	1 000	0	0
The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta	1,000	0	0
The National Bank of India, Ld.	1,500	0	0
Messrs. Sorabji and Kawasji Dadabhoy Dubash	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.	1 500	0	0
Messrs. Framji, Sons and Co.	1,000	0	0
Mr. Rattanji Cavasji Wadia	200	0	0
Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co.	1,000	0	0
Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.	500	0	0
Mr. C. M. Cursetji	500	0	0
Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.	1,000	0	0
Mr. Dorabji Bapuji Ranaji	25	0	0
Mr. Rajaram Govindram	1,000	0	0
Mr. Shivlal Motilal	1,000	0	0
Mr. Hurgovandas Jugjiwandas	500	0	0
Mr. Ramji Laxmidas	750	0	0
Mr. Vasonji Keimji	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Bhimji Shivji and Co.	1,000	0	0
Mr. Rattansee Moolji	751	0	0
Mr. Tapidass Varajdas	1,001	0	0
Mr. Kalidas Jutha	350	0	0
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	2,500	0	0
Mr. Nasarwanji J. Ratnagar (in memory of Edulji Limjibhoy)	105	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Bombay	100	0	0
Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas	1,0 0	0	0
Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy	500	0	0
Messrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Petit and Peerojshah Bomanji Petit	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Lyon and Co.	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Gaddum and Co.	1,000	0	0
Mr J M Dick	100	0	0
The Hon Mr N G Chandavarker	100	0	0
Mr H P Deaviling	100	0	0
Mr I Mason (£ 15)	221	2	3
Mr Chahadeo Venayak Bharmal	50	0	0
Messrs Dinshawjee Bhicaji Khan and Co	101	0	0
Messrs Bomanji Jijibhoy and Sons	100	0	0
Mr Damoder Gordhandas	51	0	0
Mr C Duglas	300	0	0
The Sons of Edulji Framji Allbless	150	0	0
Mr Dossabhoy Framji	100	0	0
Mr Cowasji Bazonji Sethna	100	0	0
A Parsee lady	22	8	0
Mr Ghellabhoy Haridass	100	0	0
The Hon Mr Justice H J Parsons	200	0	0
Messrs Richardson and Cruddas	1,000	0	0
Major A Hildebrand (first donation)	100	0	0
The Hon Mr Bassil Scott	500	0	0
Dr Heerji Jahangir Dadysett	15	0	0
Messrs Chhoi Kooka Desai & Co	100	0	0
Mr Dajibhoy Dadabhoy Baria	50	0	0
The Hon Mr Justice Candy	250	0	0
The Hon Mr Justice L. P. Russel	400	0	0
The Hon Sir L. Jenkins	700	0	0
The Hon Mr Justice M G Ranade	500	0	0
The Hon Mr Abercrombie	100	0	0
Messrs Merwanji and Hormusji Cama	500	0	0
Messrs Kurwa and Kajiji	250	0	0
D A P	100	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe	250	0	0
Mr E C B Acworth	50	0	0
The Yokohama Specie Bank	1,500	0	0
O L I	150	0	0
Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy	1,000	0	0
Rao Saheb Nagerdas Narotumdas	50	0	0
Mr W Swan Parker	100	0	0
Mr J E Whitings	15	0	0
A Zorastrian lady (Belgaum)	10	0	0
Mr. C D Panday	25	0	0
Mr Vasantrao Sakharam Raut	5	0	0
Mr G F Allum	50	0	0
Mrs Bapti	50	0	0
Mr Hoshaidar Bahram	7	0	0
H A B Rustomji	100	0	0
Messrs Hormusji Rustomji Oomarigur and Dossabhoy Rustomji Oomarigar	50	0	0
Mr Nowroji M Dumasia	100	0	0
Mr Jugmohandas Vundravandas Bhaisett	101	0	0
Mr L A Banaji	150	0	0
Messrs Turner Morrison and Co	500	0	0
The Atlas Assurance Company	1,500	0	0
A Zorastrian lady	20	0	0
Mr I D Invararity	500	0	0
Sir E A K Ollivant	500	0	0
Messrs Ludha Ebrahim and Co.	300	0	0
Mr A F Woodburn	100	0	0
Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani	250	0	0
Mr John Macpherson	500	0	0
Mr. Jamsetji Cavasji Dubash	30	0	0
Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co	200	0	0
Mr. Sheriar Aspandier	623	12	0
Mr. M. C. Gibb	200	0	0
Messrs. Padshah	10	0	0
X. Y. X	100	0	0
Mr. Jivanji Jumsetje Mody	10	0	0
Mr. A. Panton	50	0	0
Mr. Pestonji Jehangir Taleyarkhan	25	0	0
Mr. Munsukhlal M. Munshi	100	0	0
Miss M. P. K	50	0	0
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	5,000	0	0
Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co	1,500	0	0
Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji	51	0	0
Surg. Genl. G. Bainbridge	200	0	0
Mr. Mahadav Pandurng Bowe	122	6	4
Mrs. S. D. Sassoon	250	0	0
Messrs. Gostling and Morris	250	0	0
Mr. Tuckar	5	0	0
Major. H. P. Dimmock	50	0	0
Mr. Adumji Peerbhoy	1,000	0	0
Mr. J. W. Watson	10	0	0
Major. H. Hildebrand (second donation)	100	0	0
Merbai Hormasji Allbless and others (in memory of late Hormasji P. Mama)	100	0	0
Mr. K. G. Desai	100	0	0
The Royal Insurance Company	1,500	0	0
Total Rupees	82,902	12	7

Subscribers are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

GEORGE COTTON,
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL,
PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA,
BHALCHUNDRA KRISHNA,
FAZALBHOY VISHRAM,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
NARANDAS PURSOTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already advised	68,523	11	11
Mr. A. Harrison	10	0	0
D. R. A.	25	0	0
Captain C. E. Hall	20	0	0
Major C. G. F. Fagan	10	0	0
Proceeds of Concert at Ahmedabad	155	0	0
Maharajah of Kotah	5,000	0	0
Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, No. 2 Section I. S. M. Co. R. E.	55	6	4
Major G C Hyde-Cates	50	0	0
Local Treasurer Bombay Dist. Collection—			
Bombay Vol. Artillery	32	8	0
Colaba Depot	10	6	0
G. C. Factory	25	0	0
Mr. R. W. Hanson	20	0	0
Mr. L. G. Godfree	10	0	0
Mr. G. Anderson	10	0	0
H. B.	100	0	0
Mr. A. Elliott	100	0	0
Mr. C. W. Chitty	100	0	0
Mr. A. Martindale	100		
Proceeds of Concert at Dera Dun	730	0	0
Proceeds of Concert at Amritsar	150	12	0
Miss. M. L. Barrow	45	0	0
British and Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men 5th B C	430	0	0
Mr. J. L. P. Lyons	10	0	0
Lieut-Col. W. K. Hatch	100	0	0
Contribution from employers B.I. S.N. Co. on Board s.s. Pachumba, Bhundara, Okhara, Hewzada, Orisa, Uganda, Lalpoora, Okhala and Warora	700	0	0
Collection on Xmas day at St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland, Bombay, of Bombay Army)	363	0	0
Captain S Menzies	13	0	0
Lieut F S Lillie	8	4	5
Total Rs.	76,987	5	8

KING KING & CO.

Bombay 5th January 1900.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price [illegible] of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ANCIENT BOMBAY.

THE *Akhbar e-Soudagar* relates how Mr. Rustomji Pestonjee Karkaria, the Parsee litterateur and historical writer, unearthed a short time ago a copy of the *London Gazette* for 1799 from the rubbish in a Borah book-seller's shop. It bears date the 20th July 1799, and contains an address of congratulation to King George III, which was adopted for presentation to his Majesty at a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, held in the Town Hall, on the 5th November, 1798. Napoleon Buonaparte was then in the plenitude of his power and aimed a blow at England. Bombay was then in the hands of the British, and the English residents were anxiously awaiting for news regarding the result of the conflict in Europe. The destiny of Bombay depended upon the triumph of British arms. On hearing of the success of the latter, the joy of the English residents of Bombay knew no bounds. They met in the Town Hall on the date above-mentioned and adopted an address of congratulation to King George III., which is published in the *London Gazette* unearthed by Mr. Karkaria. It took six months in those days for news to travel from England to Bombay, and the Bombay address was published in the *London Gazette* eight months after its date. It was signed by 171 persons. The signatures were made without distinction of rank and position; and the name of Mr. Jonathan Duncan, then Governor of Bombay, appears 58th among the signatories. The address was signed by nine Parsees and seven Hindus. Among the former were Mr. Daly Nasarwanjee, the head of the Parsees at the time; and three members of the Wadia family, who were celebrated as shipwrights; also of Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee, the head of the Ready-money family; and of Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff, father of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, who was a contractor under the East India Company. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, was then but a boy in the fifteenth year of his age. Mr. Cowasjee Patel, after whom the street opposite St. Thomas's Cathedral has been named, was also among the signatories. Among the Hindu names were those of Mr. Sunkersett Babusett, father of the late Hon. Mr. Jagannath Sunkersett, and of a member of the Manoredas family.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JANUARY 7.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Cruickshank in E flat. Hymns—76, 78 and 316.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 488, 23 Ave Verum and 477.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Woodward in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

Saturday, 6th January, Epiphany of our Lord.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral—Hymns 76, 78 and 80.
4 45 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

Intro it Hymn 76.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 488, 553 and 324 Nunc Dimittis.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 76, 72 and 79.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett in F.
Hymns 78, 568 and 80.
Processional Hymn 274.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Covenant Service.
8-30 p.m.—Social.

Byculla, (Victoria Gardens).

9-30 a.m and 6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. C. H. Yatman.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. L. E. Linzell.
Wednesday at 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service, Psalm 103 1-5 tune 142—Hymns 341 2nd tune, 237 and 234 1st tune.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Psalm 84 tune 162. Hymns 353, 106, 290 and 337.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion—Hymns 233, 35 and 235. Psalm 43 tune 153, and 121 tune 211.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 76, 320 and 558.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns [illegible] and 477.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist. Preacher Rev. Fr. Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and cards. Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Woodward)—Hymns 78, 178 and 182.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 10 and 179.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 76, 79, and 235.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL,
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany—Hymns 78 and 178.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong.
6-30 p.m.—Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 165, 157, 271, 280 and 349.

ST. STEPHENS, BANDORA.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
Celebrant the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

The following table shows the number of inquests (and adjourned hearings) held by the Coroner of Bombay during the 7 years just closed.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January	35	33	43	35	26	52	60
February	48	33	34	40	32	42	34
March	28	35	41	35	29	60	51
April	40	37	43	46	33	45	39
May	42	35	38	30	42	38	39
June	27	46	43	42	35	49	35
July	35	29	45	33	40	34	37
August	*38	37	25	38	32	32	42
September	27	34	32	43	31	47	30
October	42	33	48	45	41	45	59
November	25	31	33	32	31	47	60
December	47	35	44	49	43	47	75
Total	494	421	470	438	415	539	532
Adjourned hearings	52	21	61	65	25	32	28
Total	546	442	531	503	440	571	591

* Sixty one were due to the Bombay Riots.

In 1898 there were also 180 and in 1899 240 orders granted for disposal of bodies without inquests.

	Inquests	Adjourned hearings	Total.
In 1887 there were	403	21	424
1888 "	413	16	429
1889 "	415	28	443
1890 "	407	25	432
1891 "	403	45	448
1892 "	409	24	433

H.M.S. TYNE ASHORE OFF PORTSMOUTH.

A SERIES OF MISHAPS.

WHILE about to call at Portsmouth the Tyne troopship, Commander Keppel Wade, on the passage from Sheerness to Malta, with a new crew for the Polyphemus and supernumeraries for the Mediterranean fleet, met on Thursday evening (Dec. 6th) with a mishap. During the passage down Channel the ship was in a thick fog. The usual precautions for the safety of the vessel were adopted, and the speed was so materially reduced that instead of reaching Portsmouth, where she was to embark other details, on Thursday morning, it was evening before as off the east end of the Isle of Wight.

No lights had been seen, and her exact position not being known, her speed was very low. Suddenly, about seven o'clock, the fore-part of the ship went gently on Bembridge Ledge, and remained, and the aft part was carried on by the strong current. As soon as possible her dangerous position was communicated to the shore, and the Bembridge lifeboats and coastguards put off to her assistance. Information was also communicated to Portsmouth Dockyard, and tugs were sent out to her aid.

About midnight, when the tide was all but at the flood, the Tyne floated off, and was anchored at Spithead, one of the tugs remaining by her for the night, and being joined by a second yesterday morning. While, however, preparing for coming into harbour another accident occurred. As the Tyne was getting up her anchor it was caught by the steel hawser from one of the tugs. On being cleared the fluke of the anchor fell against the ship's side, punching a hole in her bow below the water line. Water ran into the vessel, but the hole was promptly plugged by the ship's carpenter and his crew. Unfortunately, too, another hawser became twisted round the propeller and rudder and her machinery was therefore temporarily disabled. Tugs accordingly took her in charge, and brought her into harbour, and yesterday afternoon she was placed in dock. A diver was sent down for examination of the vessel, the damage to which is believed to be comparatively slight. It will, however, be some days before she is fit for sea again.

LIEUTENANT MEIKLEJOHN, of the Gordon Highlanders, seems to have had a very hot time at Elandslaagte. He received three bullets through his upper right arm, one through the right forearm, one through the left thigh, two through his helmet, a "snick" in the neck, one of his fingers was blown away, and his sword and scabbard were shot to pieces. But he is quite happy, and the loss of his right arm gives him little uneasiness. Between his chuckles he is heard to say:—"The silly duffers didn't know I am left-handed!"

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

NOTES ON BEN VILJOEN.

GENERAL BEN VILJOEN was undoubtedly one of those heaven-born strategists that are now and again to be met with in partisan warfare. Ever since the "Raid," this fervent anti-Britisher devoted himself to the one object, that of obtaining a leading command when the Republican army took the field. I have just heard from a Boer officer who is a prisoner from Elandslaagte some interesting details as to the doings of this redoubtable Transvaaler prior to the war. At Pretoria and Johannesburg he was, as we all knew him, the uncompromising Ben. In Pietermaritzburg and Durban he quite once a month masqueraded in dark spectacles (after the manner of Paty de Clam and Boulanger,) and equipped with a most pronounced hump. A most popular person in bars most affected by our "Tommies" was the hump-backed "doctor," who, though considered to be "a little bit off the top," was ever ready to ask soldiers to "liquor up." In his pursuit of information he hunted in company with a son-in-law of Piet Joubert, to with, Field Cornet Malan. The latter worthy, who in evenings also exhibited a curious predilection for the company of non-commissioned officers, flaunted it through Natal as an insurance agent. Between them this brace of worthies were able to lay before the Commandant-General extremely accurate reports of the progress of military affairs in Natal. It Viljoen had his way we here in Pietermaritzburg would probably by this time have found ourselves on the way to Pretoria to join the 87th Fusiliers and the 18th Hussars. Strongly opposed to the advance in force into Natal by way of Laing's Nek, his plan of campaign was to leave a small party at the Nek, while the main body lay on the border awaiting an opportunity of cutting in between the British if they advanced and isolating them. The rest of the War Council adopted his view, but Joubert held out. The Boer officer who supplied me with this information declared that the War Councils were conducted with great acerbity, and that a number of the younger Boers, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Lorenz—lately a Major of the 22nd Infantry of the German army—sent after the Council broke up a confidential messenger (sly Piet had, of course, control of the wires) to Pretoria demanding the supercession of the Commandant-General, urging that he had lost the confidence of the Rustenburg, Waterburg, and Pretoria commandoes. The probability is if this communication had reached the President (who cherishes no love for General Joubert) a change might have been made in the supreme command. But the letter was intercepted, and as a consequence Ben Viljoen in command of the Irish and German "condottieri," was despatched miserably unsupported on a species of forlorn hope with fatal result to himself and the majority of his lieutenants. Such is the inner history of the one disaster that the Boers have met with so far as this sanguinary war has proceeded.

When Viljoen found himself hopelessly outflanked he bitterly exclaimed, "I wish Piet Joubert was here now." When "Colonel" Schiel—who is only slightly wounded and who is glad to be out of it all—was captured over £500 in Transvaal gold and notes was found upon him. He had a wide-awake eye to the fortunes of war.

The Boer prisoners express scant sympathy for their Hibernian allies, who fared badly at the hands of their compatriots, the 103rd Fusiliers, who are almost entirely City of Dublin and Kildare men. These Irish renegades of Oom Paul cannot, by the way, have been troubled with any marked feeling of consistency in face of the fact that the South African Republic formally declared war against Great Britain and *Ireland*.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF JANUARY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30 098	Calm	2	66·1	49 2	73	...	0·00	−0·57
Sirsa	30 073	SW	3	68·2	44·6	41	...	0·00	−0·42
Delhi	30·046	W	5	68·7	48 1	24	...	0·00	−0·48
Agra	30·0 1	NW	1	72 0	48 9	31	...	0·00	−0·29
Cawnpore	30·043	WNW	4	73·2	49 6	32	...	0·00	
Allahabad	30·058	WSW	5	75 2	47·9	49	...	0·00	−0·55
Jhansi		Calm	1	74 1	54 2	34	...	0·00	−0·30
Jacobabad	30 019	Calm	0	71 4	50 5	61	...	0·00	−0·26
Karachi	30·068	ES[illegible]	5	80·9	54 7	34	...	0·18	−0·12
Jeypore	30 116	W	2	75 7	47 0	36	...	0·01	−0·26
Ajmere	30 122	Calm	1	72 9	40 8	38	...	0·00	−0·37
Dousa	30·018	ENE	7	87·5	56 6	21	...	0·00	−0·22
Ahmedabad	30·038	NE	2	88 7	63 1	29	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	30·058	W	5	84·8	57·9	56	...	0·01	−0·10
Jamnagar	30·048	E	9	82·0	58 3	48	...	0·01	
Rajkot	30 046	Calm	1	88 1	55 0	21	...	0·01	−0·10
[illegible]									
Para[illegible]		W						0·01	...
Veraval	30 003	NNE		84 5	58	32	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	30 111	NE	4	84·5	49 5	34	...	0·01	−0·47
Indore	30 071	Calm	0		50·1	48	...	0·00	−0·71
Saugor	30 077	SSE	1	80 2	55 6	51	...	0·00	−1·36
Jubbulpore	30 093	SSE	1	83 9	49 1	65	...	0·00	−1 06
Hoshangabad	30 077	NE	1	85 7	54 3	57	...	0·00	−1·20
Khandwa	30 022	Calm	2	91·7	51 1	10	...	0·00	−1·00
Raipur	30 016	Calm	1	88·8	57 8	49	...	0·00	−0·88
Nagpur	30 047	Calm	4	92 2	62 1	39	...	0·00	−1·73
Amraoti	30 014	SSE	5	92 7	65 8	30	...	0·00	−1·53
Akola	30 014	SSE	2	94·1	55 0	48	...	0·00	−1·95
Surat	30 007	SE	3	91 7	58 3	38	...	0·00	−0·19
Malegaon	30 017	W	1	93 1	56 4	28	...	0·01	−1·10
Bombay	30 005	E	5	83 4	67 5	83	...	0·00	−0·85
Poona	30 084	W	6	92 5	54 9	71	...	0·00	−1 61
Ahmednagar	30·068	W	4	89·9	52 5	37	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad		Calm	6	90 3	56 2	22	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	30·059	N	6	90 2	60 1	17	...	0·00	−1·83
Ratnagiri	29 984	ESE	3	84 4	61 4	75	...	0·00	−0·68
Belgaum	30 018	NNE	6	85 8	54 9	31	...	0·00	−2·29
Goa	29·991	SE	6		61 3	84	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29 995	NE	4	84·7	60 1	84	...	0·05	−2·73
Mangalore	29 989	Calm	2		69 9	70	...	0·05	−3·58
Calicut	29·978	ENE	5	84 7	65 0	82	...	0·11	−6·32
Cochin	29 985	NNE		88·0	69 2	78	...	1·20	−8·85
Bangalore	30 034	NE	8	84 3	51 9	70	...	0·24	−3·35
Secunderabad	30·053	Calm	3	91·6	58 6	44	...	0·00	−2·03
Masulipatam	30 015	Calm	3	84 5	60 2	95	...	0·00	−8·13
Bellary	30·050	ESE	4	91 7	61 1	41	...	0·15	−2·12
Cuddapah	30 045	ENE	G	93 1	60 4	75	...	0·45	−5·42
Madras	30 051	NNW	3	83·5	62 5	87	...	1·79	−16·83
Coimbatore	30 049	ENE	1	88 1	60·6	90	...	0·37	−4·65
Trichinopoly	30·019	Calm	3	88·5	61·1	85	...	1·75	−6·28
Negapatam	29 994	Calm	12	83·0	68 9	84	...	11·88	−16·85
Colombo	29 942	NE	11	90 0	65 3	77	...	12·83	−7·41
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Goa and Belgaum, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Wind is are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat and the lowest 45° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind, Rajputana and at Bhuj, Poona, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

No rain has fallen at any of the reporting stations.

The weather is densely clouded in Sind and Rajputana, but there are as yet no other definite indications of rain there.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY, 4.

10 p.m. .... 73·9

FRIDAY.—JANUARY, 5.

6 a.m. .... 69·4
10 a.m. .... 74·6
2 p.m. .... 80·4
4 p.m. .... 80·8

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th January, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches 29·925
Temperature of the Air .... degrees 78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 69·0
Dew Point .... 65·2
Relative humidity of Air .... ·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees 83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 68·2
General Directions of wind* .... ENE, E, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles 118

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MAU AIMAH in Allahabad District where the plague has made its appearance is a large village some 20 miles out of the station on the road to Pertabgarh. Three-fourths of its population of about 6,000 souls are Mahomedans, many of them of the spinner and weaver class, and the more active spirits are in the way of going down to Bombay for employment in the mills there. Two of these men returned to the village recently from Bombay, and a fort-night later one of them died from plague on the 17th December. Meantime others had caught the infection, and up to date there have been nine deaths in all, but all in the same family and confined to two adjoining houses. The most careful inquiry has failed to discover any suspicious case outside the infected households. The two houses have now been destroyed; the remaining occupants segregated, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Judging from similar cases of village outbreaks in the Central Provinces it is not difficult to stamp out the plague entirely when its existence is made known promptly, and we may hope that the very thorough measures taken at Mau Aimah will prove equally effective. It is unfortunate that the outbreak should have taken place on the eve of the big bathing festival at Allahabad, but as the village seems to be inhabited entirely by Mahomedans and low caste Hindus, Pasis and Chamars, there seems to be no room for connecting the two things in any way.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gloxima, 1,698 tons, Captain J. Petrie, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain R F Alexander, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goalpara, 1,359 tons, Captain W Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 29th December, with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE Austrian Lloyds s s Vindobona, Captain C. Beller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr Rudolf Zabel. From Hongkong—Mr and Mrs Edward Lewis, and Mrs K H Borek and daughter. From Penang—Mr G Ramsadge. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Gerv Mr M A Parax, Mr [illegible], Mrs C D Thomas and Miss Exford.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W T Stewart, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 24 cases opium, 13 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Tolppin, Shaik Abdula bin Ally and Son, Syed Yusuf Zavani, Syed Mahomed Zavani, two Arab gentlemen, Sir Jehangir Cawasjee Readymoney, Mr H B Jeejeebhoy, Mr D D Bootie, Captain Coates, Mr R Gilbarts, Mr G Halle, Mr Mahomed-ally Allibhoy, Mr Ahmed Goolamali and two friends, Mr Khatao and some deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 5.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Unity	900	Hanson			Bombay Co
Booklana	2143	Croft			M M & Co
Bengo	463				Portuguese Gun Boat
Nizam	2011	Eliot	Calcutta		Morrison & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
P Stewart		Tindall	Wet Basin		I G T S
H M S Pomone		Simons	Dock		Royal Navy
Cragoswald	2025	Pesan			A Montechoff
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Arethusa sp.	1198	Wilson			W & A G & Co
Simla	1093	Bamber			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639	Baker			B & P S N Co
Okara	3439	Fry			M M & Co
Chika	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Kerbella	1408	Manwaring			M M & Co
Gulf of Trinidad	1424	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden			R I M S
Caledonia	1716	Richardson			Bombay Co
Clyde	2195	Denny			P & O S N Co
Rajah	3234	Leftwich			T M & Co
Khora	1494	Wilson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Macdonald	3113	Harrison	Genoa	8-1	F M & Co
C	Nasari	912	Raffin	Jedda	6-1	B & P S N Co
G	Ileafaee		Malony	Colombo		V Ebrahim
	Transport.					
A	Umta	3450	Herrington	Durban	10-1	M M & Co
H & J	Lindula	2180	Stewart	Durban	6-1	M M & Co
K	Urlana	3320	Plommer	Durban	6-1	M M & Co
M	Lawada	2124	Grier	Durban		M M & Co
N	Fazilka	3595	Goss	Durban	6-1	M M & Co
O	Pekin	2134	Hayward	Durban		P & O Co
P	Nairung	2862	Bullock	Durban	6-1	M M & Co
Q	Muttra	2865	McIntyre	Durban	10-1	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Filbert	Bhawnagar	6-1	Sphrd & Co
Indravati	513	Adam	Karachi	6-1	Do
Brahmani	524	Cassam	Mangalore	6-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Oriental	3085	Jephson	Aden	6-1	P & O Co
4	Ancona	1888	Coate	China		H C Joosub
6	Chusan	2852	Street	Japan	8-1	P & O Co
9	Trentham Hall	2662	Black	Karachi	6-1	K N & Co
10	Den of Airlie	2375	Jarvis	Hamburg	6-1	Bombay Co
12	Egypt	4179	Langhbourne	London	12-1	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	6-1	M M & Co
16	Afghan	1342	Tenlon	Mauritius	10-1	H C Joosub

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Ujina	3406	Kilpatrick	Durban		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14·0 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Khandalla s	Stewart	Busreh, Dec 23.
5	Vindobona s	Beller	Kobe, Dec 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Warora s	Alexander	Calcutta.
	Gloxima s	Petrie	Calcutta.
	Goalpara s	Jacobs	Rangoon, Dec 28.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Goalpara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Cragoswald for London, Antwerp, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—82 bales wool, Lochimandas, 935 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey, 57 bales wool, Moolchand Khoopchand; 140 cwt old scrap, C Macdonald and Co 100 bales wool, Hurjee Hunsraj.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—127 bales hides Bundally Esmail; 4 [illegible] rose oil, F. Fischer and Co. 180 cwt Indian candiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and sons; 1267 cwt bone dust, Croft, Mody and Co., 9 bales skins R. Muncherjee Kooka.

FOR HAMBURG.

Den of airlie s—2300 cwt Myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey, 110 bales cotton A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trentham Hall s—3559 cwt linseed, 1001 cut linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Vindo bona s—501 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schemer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindo bona s—25 cwt gum, J[illegible]

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—20 bales cotton, Framjee Hormasjee and Co; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, P F Talati; 250 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 105 bales twist, Tung Tack and Co; 250 bales twist, abrahim Noorlin and Co.

Ancona s—35 cwt sharkfins, Abdoola Mooman; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDER.

Bombay, 6th January, 1900.

The Squadron will Parade near the Queen's Statue on Tuesday the 9th inst. at 7 a.m. Dress Drill Order.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th January, 1900.

1. There will be a Gun Layers Examination at the Town Hall Compound on Tuesday next the 9th inst. at 7 a.m.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date. Gr W C McDowell.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th January, 1900.

1. The Regiment will parade for a Field Day, today (Saturday) the 6th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time).

(2) Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Attendance on this parade to count 3 Points towards the Commanding Officer's Prizes.

(4) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 3-30, p. m. (Bombay time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel, and Dadur stations. Members travelling from other stations or by the B. B. and C. I. Railway will pay their own fares to Coorla which will be refunded.

(5) The Battalion will return by the train leaving Coorla at 6-30 p.m. (Bombay time).

2. Copies of the Programme of Athletic Events open to Members of the Corps, to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports, on the 11th, 12th and 13th instants, are with Officers Commanding Companies, and may be seen at Head-Quarters. The Events include six Foot Races open only to Members of the Corps. Entries close at 12 noon on Tuesday the 9th inst.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 4143 Volunteer J. J. Sassman "D" Company from 3rd January to 31st March 1900.

By Order,
E. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 3rd January, 1899:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 23rd Dec. 1899	13,373,000*
3 Balance to be remitted from 24th Dec., 1899, to 31st March, 1900	3,627,000

* Includes £750,000 on account of gold held by the Secretary of State for India under Act II of 1898.

THE gravity of the situation regarding the water supply is increasing daily and the strictest measures possible have been taken by both the Military and Cantonment authorities to prevent waste. To-day about a hundred natives were placed before Captain Burton, Cantonment Magistrate, and fined without exception five rupees each, for ignoring the Cantonment proclamation and wasting water from the public hydrants. These convictions will have a salutary effect in regard to the serious scarcity of water now existing.

EXPERIMENTS for testing the utility of dogs in war have been conducted by the German authorities at Oels in Silesia. The points tested included the aptitude of the animals as watch-dogs, their docility while being led on leash, their capability in carrying the result of a reconnaissance by a patrol back to the main body, rejoining a patrol some time after its departure, carrying ammunition along the line of combat, and in seeking out the wounded and announcing their whereabouts by barking. Sixteen animals were examined, including two German [illegible] ters, four German sheep dogs, five collies, one spaniel, and four nondescripts. Of the [illegible] seven announced the approach of an [illegible] by low growls as they had been [illegible] five of the others so far forgot them[illegible] while the remaining four did [illegible] carrying messages a distance of [illegible] be covered. Nine of the dogs [illegible] satisfactorily, their [illegible] in 4 1-2 minutes [illegible] were successful [illegible] 600 metres. F[illegible] winter, but [illegible] suitability of [illegible] readily distract[illegible] the older dogs [illegible]

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

WORTH NOTICING
REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS
Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.
ELECTRO-PLATING
In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.
C. JOST & CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of
Rs. 25.
Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflammation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.
PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.
F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.
OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. (Auctioneers.)

GOLD
ENGLISH CHAINS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
DIFFERENT PATTERNS.
ENGLISH WATCHES
BY
JNO. JONES:
LOCKETS, PENCILS, CHARMS, &c., &c., &c.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
[illegible]SIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and [illegible] executed with care and promptitude [illegible]S booked by a line of Steamers. [illegible]NCY BUSINESS undertaken. [illegible] of WM. HUTCHINSON and [illegible]IATION, Board Steam- [illegible] arrival at Plymouth, at [illegible] to take instructions of [illegible]ggage, &c.

[illegible]ES,
[illegible]D REVENUE,
[illegible]E AND SOUND
[illegible]OLICY
[illegible]BY
[illegible]DARMAL
[illegible] Postage half-anna.
[illegible] Bombay Gazette," Bombay,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 5.

THIS has been but a short week in business as the Banks were closed for the New Year holidays from Friday last until Wednesday. On opening, Exchange was steady at current rates, a fair amount of business in Bank Paper and Bills having been put through. Consols have receded to 98 3-4, or a drop of 3-8ths. French Rentes are lower by 1-4 and 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 1-2 at 109, all since yesterday. Discounts are coming down, 3 months being quoted at 5 per cent. and 6 months 4 3-4. 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper dropped 3-16 in London, while here Rs. 95-2 is quoted, the Settlement passing off without difficulty. The Bank of England's Reserve is 39 per cent. as against 36 per cent. last week.

EXCHANGE.—The following are to-day's quotations, the Market closing rather quiet:—

On England, Bank Bills: Telegraphic Transfer, Sight. 3 ms' Sight, 4 ms' Sight 6 ms. Sight. 1s 4 3-32d 1s 4 1-8d 1s 4 5-8d 1s 4 21-32
1s 4 1-16d Rdy
1s 4 1-16d Feb
1s 4 1-32d Mar.
1s 4 1-32 to 1-1d April

Credits, 3 months (1s 4 7-16d / 1s 4 3-8d Feb)

Documents, 3 months 1s 4 15-32d

Paris Francs Mercantile Bills 1-73

On Calcutta Bank Telegraphic Transfer .. 100 1-16

On China Mercantile Bills, 30 days' sight.. Hongkong Rs141 1-2 per 100 dols; Shanghai Rs 191 per 100 Taels; Japan, Rs 149 per 100 Yens.

English Bar Gold, 100 touch (per tola) ....Rs 24-0-0

Sovereigns .... Rs 15-0-0

Bar Silver .... Rs 68-10-0 ready; Rs 68-12-0 forward.

COTTON.—Liverpool closed quieter, Manchester quiet but steady. Surats quiet. Arrivals steady. Yesterday's Sales in Liverpool 14,000 bales; 1,000 bales for Speculation and Export; total day's imports 7,000.

Middling Uplands are unchanged at 7 3-4, while Americans in Liverpool are lower by 1 1-6 at 4 1-2.

The Local Market is steady with but a small business passing. Shippers have taken 250 bales Koompta at Rs 199 and 500 Bengals from Rs. 184 to 190.

The Mills have bought 3,000 bales Koompta from 199 to 210. New Bengals, Fully Good, January delivery, are quoted at Rs. 185. New Machine Ginned, Broach, at Rs. 219, March. Bhownaggar, Good, at 207, May delivery.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 191	3 7-8
Do. Fully Good	,, 185	3 25-32
Do. Good	,, 178	3 21-32
Belatee, Fine	,, 205	4 3-32
Do. Fully Good	,, 201	4 1-32
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 203	4 1-16
Oomra, Fully Good	,, 208	4 5-32
Dhollera, Fine	,, ...	...
Do. Fully Good	,, ...	...
Do. Good, May 1900	,, 205	4 3-16
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,, ...	...
Westerns	,, ...	...
Broach, Fine	,, ...	...
Do. Good	,, 215	4 9-32
Do. Do. March, 1900	,, 219	4 13-32

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898 Bales	1897. Bales
For 3 days	21,753	30,745	15,490
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899	2,039,731	1,900 766	1,464,475
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent,			
For 3 days	4,990	15,951	11,024
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899	500,232	490 544	511,839
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For 3 days	152	...	8,087
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1899	572,411	500,997	448,331

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for 3 days	7,737	21,921	22,519
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	5,121,357	8,176,064	1,913,358
Linseed for 3 days	1,148	10,043	5,834
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	2,032,581	2,629,554	592,210
Rapeseed for 3 days	997	4,012	1,978
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	1,956,277	2,141,380	1,866,432
Gingelly for 3 days	65,130	57,578	33,571
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	2,010,865	2,264,710	1,143,161

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for 3 day's	.....	28,150	2,430
Do. from 1st January to 31st December	2,852,857	5,737,831	5 343
Linseed for 3 day's	11,044	23,723	33,873
Do. from 1st January to 31st December	2,133,142	2,729 122	775,833
Rapeseed for 3 day's	1,004	18 493	8,411
Do from 1st January to 31st December	1,907,081	2,287,393	1,874,663
Gingellyseed for 3 day's	87,591	109,026	69 749
Do from 1st January to 31st December	1,629,603	1,847,419	831,398

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.
For 4 days (1st to 4th Jan.)	23,437	27 383	18,419
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 4 days (1st to 4th Jan.)	3,485	7,072	2,200
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For 4 days (1st to 4th Jan.)	2,194	1,000	......

The comparative imports of wheat & seeds are as under:—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts
Wheat for 4 days (1st to 4th Jan)	15,347	17,747	4,825
Linseed for 4 days (1st to 4th Jan)	1 126	19,258	5,234
Rapeseed for 4 days (1st Jan)	816	7,106	1,975
Gingelly for 4 days (1st to Jan)	42,825	80,772	27,638

The clearances of wheat and seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1900 cwts.	1899 cwts.	1898 cwts.
Wheat for 4 days (1st to 4th Jan.)	...	95,001	...
Linseed for 4 days (1st to 4th Jan.)	10,795	30,665	23,008
Rapeseed for 4 days (1st to 4th Jan.)	2,002	19,353	21,518
Gingelly seed for 4 days (1st to 4th Jan.)	58,877	17,975	6,862

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Market quiet but steady, with only a small business passing.

			Ready. Rs.
Gingelly Seed, White	per cwt.	...	8-12-0
Gingelly Seed, Mixed	do	..	8-4-0
Linseed, Bold	do	..	8-1-6a
Linseed, Small Seed	do	...	7-15-0
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	do	..	6-13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	do	...	6-5-0b
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	do	...	6-9-0
Poppyseed	do	...	7-1-0
Groundnuts	do	...	...
Castorseed, Bold Cawnpore	do	...	...
Castorseed, Ordinary Quality F A	do	...	6-11-0
Wheat, White Pessy	do	91%	5-6 0
		85%	5-3-0
Wheat, Jabalpur Pessy	do	...	4-15-0
Wheat, Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	do	...	...
		75%	...
Wheat, Hard Yellow	do	63%	6-13-0
		50%	6-11-0
Wheat, Delhi No. 1 White Pessy.	do	...	5-14-0c
			Forward.

a Rs 7-15-0 Apr-May, b Rs 6-13-6 Apr-May, c Rs 5-11-6 Apr-May

PIECE GOODS.—Business for some 3,000 packages of imported goods is reported and about 1,700 bales locally made "Grey Goods." The Market continues firm with hardening tendency, Naisooks, Mulls and Jacconets are in rather better demand at previous rates. "Dyed and Printed Goods" unchanged.

Locally made Goods are in good request at slightly advanced rates:—

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as. cents.
T. Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	6·50 to 7·00
Do	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6·25 to 6·75
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·25 to 6·75
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6·25 to 6·75
Domestics	18 to 27	40 to 66	8 to 15	6·50 to 6·75
Do	27 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 26	6·50 to 6·75
Chudders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6·50 to 6·75
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6·50 to 6·75
Plain Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·50 to 6·75
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 6·75
Red Bordered Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·75 to 7·00
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	6·75 to 7·25
Soosi-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·25 to 7·50
Checks	24 to 32	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 8·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6·25 to 6·50
Towels and Napkins (Different sizes)				7·00 to 7·50

YARNS.—Market steady, at quotations as under:—

Twist ......No. 6s Mule, As. 3 3-4 to 4 1-4 Per lb. [illegible]

FREIGHTS are steady and lines are reported for Hamburg at 16, Marseilles 15, and Genoa also at 15, for February shipment.

Small lots for Antwerp and Hull have been done at 16 to 16-3 January.

Owners are firm holders, speculators requiring 4 to 5 boats for this month.

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool—Cotton (per ton of 40 ft) via Suez Canal	£0 16s 6d	£0 16s 0d
Liverpool—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	£0 16s 6d	£0 16s 0d
London—Measurement Cargo, P & O Co via Suez Canal	£1 2s 6d	£1 15s 0d
London—Seeds and Wheat P & O Co via Suez Canal	£0 16s 6d	£0 17s 0d
London—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	£0 16s 6d	£0 16s 0d
London—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	£0 16s 6d	£0 16s 0d
Havre—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	....	....
Havre—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	....	....
Antwerp—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	£0 16s 6d	£0 16s 0d
Antwerp—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	£0 16s 0d	£0 16s 0d
Hull via Suez Canal	£0 16s 0d	£0 16s 0d
Dunkirk via Suez Canal	£0 16s 6d	£0 16s 0d
Trieste and Venice—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	£0 16s 0d	£0 17s 0d
Trieste and Venice—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	£0 16s 0d	£0 16s 6d
Marseilles—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	£0 16s 0d	£0 15s 6d
Marseilles—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	£0 16s 0d	£0 15s 6d
Genoa—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	£0 16s 0d	£0 15s 6d
Genoa—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	£0 16s 0d	£0 15s 6d
Hamburg—Measurement Cargo via Suez Canal	£0 17s 0d	£0 16s 6d
Hamburg—Seeds and Wheat via Suez Canal	£0 17s 0d	£0 16s 6d
China Steamer (P & O)	Rs. 14 to Rs. 18	Rs 14 to Rs 18
Japan do (P & O)	17	17
Australia	......	......

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the week of Seebpore Bengal, January and February shipments Rs. 14 1-2 per ton. Jardine's for January to June Rs. 14, and July to December shipments, Rs. 13 3-4, per ton. Desharghur Bengal was re-sold for ready delivery at Rs. 15 per ton.

Market closes very steady.

	Ready.	Forward.
Davison's West Hartley Coal, per ton, alongside	......	Rs 21- 0-0
Welsh Hartley Coal, per ton, alongside	....	,, 20- 0-0
Cardiff Coal, per ton, alongside	....	,, 23- 0 0
Japan, per ton, alongside	Rs 13 0-0	,, 13- 0-0
Desharghur, Bengal, per ton alongside	,, 15- 0-0	,, 15- 0-0
Muir's Navigation, Bengal per ton, alongside	,, 13- 8-0	,, 13- 8-0
Jardine's Navigation, Bengal per ton, alongside	,, 14- 4-0	,, 14- 4-0
Seebpore Navigation, Bengal per ton, alongside	,, 14- 8-0	,, 14- 8-0
Bird's Navigation per ton, alongside	...	,, 13-12-0
Gouranghdi per ton, alongside	...	,, 14- 0-0
Singarini Coal per ton, Rail delivery	,, 13- 8-0	,, 13-12-0

SHARES.—Market is dull with very little business passing at unchanged rates.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger—3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-4
3½ percent. Sterling Loan	109
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	27 1-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £32,100,000. Increase £2,800,000; Public Deposits, £8,700,000; Increase, £1,500,000; Other Deposits, £44,500,000; Increase, £31,00,000; Other Securities, £34,600,000; Decrease, £1,100,000; Notes and Gold, £29,600,000; Increase, £2,700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities. Withdrawn during the week on account of the Currency Department of India, £50,000.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria left here for Aden yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel left here yesterday evening and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday next.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year, 1899-1900:—

In the month of Oct., 1899.	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	1,15,18,[illegible]	1,04,38,41[illegible]	2,19,56,891
Exports	30,90,791	46,36,191	77,26,98[illegible]
Net Imports	84,27,[illegible]81	58,02,2[illegible]8	1,42,59,90[illegible]

To the end of the month of Oct., 1899, Progressive.	GOLD Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	4,93,[illegible] 2	6,11,32,10[illegible]	11,04,97,931
Exports	4,51,19,[illegible]	3,01,98,[illegible]	14,56,[illegible]
Net Imports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Silver received and coined in the mints during the official year 1899-1900:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE.)

	Calcutta Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total.
In the month of Oct., 1899	21,[illegible]21	[illegible]12,391*	1 07,67,1[illegible]
To the end of the month of Oct., 1899 (Progressive)	35,32,816	3,76,48,017	4,11,7[illegible]

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total Rs.
In the month of Oct 1899	9,14,00[illegible]	92,12,218	[illegible]01,56.[illegible]
To the end of the month of Oct. 1899 (Progressive)	21,88,020	3,43,88,4[illegible]	3,68,76,483

* Of which Rs. 1,[illegible]1,225 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

RAILWAY RETURNS

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 23rd December, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,61,359	Rs. 5,87,169	Rs. 6 972	Rs. 7,55,500
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles	...	...	...	9,32 260

Decrease .... Rs. 1,76,760

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th December, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	93,000	2,41,000	4,000	3,44,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	523	8	746
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	20,55,374	48,77,973	59,672	69,93,019
Total for 24 weeks..	21,54,374	51,18,973	63,672	73,37,019
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	79,256	2,00,566	5,236	2,85,058
Per mile of Ry. do.	172	435	11	618
Total to corresponding date do.	17,90,723	38,16,114	89,607	56,96,444

Increase for the week .... Rs. 58,942
Ditto to date .... ,, 16 40,575

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 16th December, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	45,469	43,781	1,688	...	86,164	...
Goods	1,77,632	67,862	1,09,770	...	6,23,799	...
Other earnings	4,449	8,551	...	4,102	8,192	...
Total for week	2,27,550	1,20,194	1,07,356	...	...	...
Aggregate	34,46,457	27,28,302	...	...	7,18,155	...

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE,
2 THE WEEK.
3 MILITARY NEWS—Eight men Killed in an Avalanche.
4-5 INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
5 Indian Reinforcements for South Africa.
6 Transvaal War Fund—Ahmedabad News—Nagpur Notes—Bombay Port Trust—Electric Lighting for Bombay.
7 The New Year's Honours—Water Supply to Santa Cruz—An Officer Poisoned at Poona.
8 SPORTING NEWS: Calcutta Races—Cricket at Belgaum—Calcutta Golf Club.
9 The Calcutta Paper Chases—Relapsing Fever and Overcrowding in the Common Prison—The Presidency Banks—Amalgamation of the Presidency Banks.
10 The Government of India and the Famine—Famine in Bombay Presidency—Bombay Season Reports.
11 The Indian Cotton Crop—Railway Collisions in Bengal—Mahomedan Educational Conference—Municipal Standing Committee—A Native's Christmas Card,
12 LEADING ARTICLES: The Numbers on Famine Relief—Plague Problems.
13 LEADING ARTICLE: The Parsee Community.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: The Indian Congress at Lucknow—The Andaman Nicobar Islands.
15 LEADING ARTICLE: Naval Developments Abroad.
16 Peculiar Case at Fyzabad—The Mill Hands Strike—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
17 The City Mortality—Destructive Fire at Chinchpada—Presidency Plague Returns—The Native Press.
18 BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—FRONTIER NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS—Shipping Intelligence.
19 OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bank of [illegible]—Bank of Bengal—Railway Returns.
20 ADVERTISEMENTS. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay [illegible] Reports—Bombay Price [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PARUKH—JAMSETJEE—October 18, 1899, at 31, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parukh, to Soonabai Cursetjee, second surviving daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Bart., C. S. I.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.

IT seems strange that although nearly a month has elapsed since Lord Methuen was repulsed in his frontal attack on Magersfontein and three weeks since Sir Redvers Buller was more severely defeated at Colenso, no attempt has been made by either to retrieve the disaster and relieve, the one Kimberley and the other Ladysmith. Yet both commanders have in the interval received large reinforcements, including cavalry and numerous batteries of artillery. Sir George White was in hopes of being immediately relieved a month since, and told the garrison that in a few days they would see General Buller in their midst. His gallant troops, cut off from the outward world on the 2nd November after receiving a severe check in the engagement of October 30th, of which the misfortune of Nicholson's Nek was but an episode, have been over two months without any renewal of their supplies of food, or fodder, or of ammunition. The garrison was in a position that created anxiety some time before General Buller was able to move in force to its relief in the middle of December. The failure of the attempt to force the passage of the Tugela did not improve matters. The besiegers pressed in, their artillery practice improved; and we learned that the "pinch" of siege was being felt. Rations were reduced; the horses began to suffer from the dreaded disease that usually breaks out during the rains. Dysentery and typhoid added to the accumulating difficulties. Under these circumstances there can be no question that the garrison must feel the pinch by this time very severely indeed, and that the need of relief from the force at the disposal of General Buller has become increasingly urgent. It is therefore reasonable to hope that the relief will not be delayed a day longer than is absolutely necessary, and that even now it is at hand. The continuous searching of the Boer entrenchments by lyddite shells has destroyed their entrenchments and have compelled them to shift their position. This may be, and very probably is, the preliminary to a new effort to force the passage of the Tugela, now no longer in flood. It will be remembered that on the day before the former attempt was made, the Boer position, north of the river, was subjected to some hours' bombardment, the enemy's artillery remaining silent. On this occasion also there is no reply.

The same remarkable self-command was observed during the prolonged bombardment of Magersfontein by General Methuen, on the Saturday and the Sunday preceding the attempt to surprise the entrenchments before daybreak on the Monday. A military expert has suggested that the Boers when they saw that the bombardment was about to commence withdrew from the entrenchments—we may presume from those most exposed—and also their guns. When night fell they reoccupied their trenches and held them throughout the day without any help from their artillery. But in the afternoon, when a renewed assault was being made the guns shelled the advancing troops with shrapnel and drove them back. The presumption is that they only brought their guns again into position for that special purpose, and that they had been kept out of reach of harm during the successive bombardments. It is of course quite possible that the absence of any return fire at Colenso on the 15th December, and again now, is to be explained by the desire to keep the guns out of the way until critical moment comes and also to prevent the British from ascertaining the exact position of their batteries. However this may be, it is certain that the Boers expect a renewal of the attack, at this time, by a turning movement. According to native spies—not the most reliable, as past experience has shown—the enemy is cutting up miles of barbed wire to place in the drifts up and down the river. A strong force of Boers has been seen by the cavalry patrols placing guns in position on a hill at Springfield, some miles to the west of Chieveley and Frere. That would seem to indicate an apprehension that General Buller may attempt to move in that direction and strike the river above Colenso and thus avoid that "fortress." There is something suspicious in the complacency with which the Censor has permitted all the correspondents to telegraph from Frere—where General Buller's head-quarters are now—that Colenso has been so strengthened that it has become a fortress, and that the difficulties in the way of relieving Ladysmith are "stupendous." Perhaps they are: but it is the Censor's duty to prevent correspondents from expatiating on military operations about to take place, and discourage the army and the public by predicting difficulties—"stupendous difficulties"—which the timid may interpret to mean disaster. But if it be intended to make General Joubert as enamoured of his strong position at Colenso as the Turks were at Plevna, and stop there till he is outmanœuvred or in his turn "enveloped," there may be a justification for the official sanction of that telegram. From Kimberley and Mafeking we hear nothing: we cannot feel certain in respect to them that no news is good news. Our correspondent telegraphs that General French with his cavalry, mounted infantry and light guns, is gradually improving his position, and has secured the command of the Boer position on three sides. If nothing unexpected happens we ought to hear of a brilliant success on that side. But as we write the news comes that General French was unexpectedly attacked, and that though he repulsed the enemy his advance has been arrested. Such are the vicissitudes of this singular campaign. From the Modder River, we hear nothing, General Methuen is still apparently waiting for General Cronje to attack his entrenched position. It is to be feared he will have to wait some time for that attack to come off.

* * *

THE latest addition to the Russian Clarendon Press Series of Indian Historical Retrospects edited by Sir W. W. Hunter, treats of Babar, the founder of the Mogul Empire in India. It is by the same hand to which we are indebted for the picturesque account of the last great occupant of the Peacock Throne. A Persian scholar, a Professor of Arabic at Trinity College, Dublin, an acknowledged authority on Oriental coins and medals, Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has not fallen into the errors which unhappily disfigure Col. Malleson's monograph on Akbar who was unfortunately ignorant of Persian. The attention of Persian scholars may be particularly directed to the luminous note, in which Mr. Lane-Poole clears up the difficulty in connection with the word "Arabah" and proves from the "Tarekhi-Rashidi" that the seven hundred "Arbahs," which Babar had at Panipat, were carriages mounted with swivels capable of discharging balls of 5 1-4 lbs. each. The memoirs of Babar himself, occupy the foremost place in Mr. Lane-Poole's authorities. They form, as Sir H. Elliot has truly said, "one of the best and most faithful pieces of autobiography extant; they are infinitely superior to the hypocritical revelations of Timur, and the pompous declamation of Jahangir—not inferior in any respect to the expedition of Xenophon, and rank but little below the commentaries of Cæsar. They are equal in simplicity, and exhibit much less dissimulation than that celebrated work." "The book is one that can never fail to please," says another critic, Mr. Keene, "being no less than confessions of a mediæval adventurer who combined qualities not often found together, and whose speech is candid, while his observation is direct and genuine." "His autobiography," says a still later authority, Mr. Beveridge, "is one of those priceless records which are for all time, and is fit to rank with the confessions of St. Augustine and Rousseau, and the memoirs of Gibbon and Newton. In Asia, it stands almost alone." No mere "rough soldier's chronicle of marches, and counter-marches" or pompous narrative of pageants, jewels and processions, the "Wakiat" possess a merit only too rare in Asiatic annals—spirited portraits of the author's comrades and contemporaries, painted by a man who was not only a shrewd observer and a discerning judge of character, but an elegant poet, a man of letters, and "a fastidious critic in all the niceties and elegancies of diction." For instance, we have a life-like sketch of that "podgy" old winebibber, his father, "bursting his coat-strings in moments of energy or repletion" and withal a strong man of his hands, generous and honest, though somewhat fickle in his alliances, delighting in the *Shah Nameh* and only less passionately devoted to backgammon than to his bottle. Then there is Babar's uncle Ahmed, King of Samarcand, "a true Turk, tall, ruddy and corpulent," who never missed his prayers, and who yet would have made no bones of swallowing his nephew's inheritance, "whose veneration for his Khwajah or spiritual director was such that he would not think of uncrossing his leg, were it never so cramped, whilst they were engaged in serious discourse," and who yet drank "day and night without a break for twenty or thirty days on end" in full durbar and in the company of his Begs. And Kambar Ali, who had been once a skinner by trade, and who had his wits only skindeep"—these and many more stand out to the life in Babar's pages. But this is not all the merit of these memoirs. They furnish valuable statistical information about his native Ferghana, and the territories north of the Hindu Kush, and about Hindustan itself. In the twenty-five closely printed quarto pages of Leyden and Erskine's translation, we have an account of the population, revenue resources, fauna and flora of Hindustan. Perhaps the greatest charm of the work is the light it throws on the character of the Royal author himself. The magnificent audacity, with which this boy of twelve, wins and loses kingdoms extorts admiration from the most prosaic of readers. But audacity is not the only attractive feature in Babar's character. No man could be more prompt in decision in moments of action or danger than he when but a boy of fifteen; no veteran of the wars was more hardy. He could "ride all night and next day till noon without drawing rein and then go off again at midnight, riding all day till dark." Even after his health had begun to fail he rode "in two days from Kalpi to Agra (160 miles) and on the same journey swam twice across the Ganges as "he had done with every river he had met with."

Zahirud-din-Mahammad, whom his illiterate Turkish kinsfolk, unable to pronounce the new fangled Moslem name, called Babar the Lion, was born on St. Valentine's day, 1483. When a boy of twelve he came to the throne of Ferghana in 1494, his old father having "winged his way to paradise," in the company of his favourite pigeons, whose house toppled down the precipice on which it stood during one of his visits and crushed him in its fall. Transoxiana was then a "cockpit for the jealousy and strife of a multitude of petty princes," all claiming to be descended from that scourge of Asia and of God—Tamerlane. In this "forcing atmosphere" Babar had at once to defend his little kingdom against the brothers of both his parents. "Kingship," the Turk says, "knows no kinship," and his uncle's perception of Babar's possible rivalry was ever more vivid than the sense of their common descent. Indeed the boy would seem to have been principally indebted for maintaining his position during these early years, to the vigilant foresight of a shrewd old grand mother, a Spartan dame, of whom he tells a characteristic story. Happening to fall with her husband into the hands of an enemy she was handed over by her captor to one of his lieutenants. The lady said nothing, but as soon as the new bridegroom entered her room, she had the door locked, and "made her women servants stab him to death, and throw his body into the street next morning." Asked to explain her conduct, she replied, "I am the wife of Yunuskhan, and of him only. Shaikh Jemal has thought fit to give me to another. He knows whether this is in accordance with religion and law. I have killed the man, let Shaikh Jemal kill me if he chooses." No wonder the Shaikh restored her in all honour to her husband. Three years after being crowned King of Ferghana, Babar made a successful attempt on Samarkand. King of it for just a hundred days, he lost not only his new conquest, but his hereditary principality through domestic treachery (1497). Recovering Ferghana in 1499 he was foiled in a second attack on Samarkand, and had the further mortification to lose Ferghana a second time. Reduced to wander about in the mountains, he surprised the capital of Timur again under the guidance of auspicious dreams, and escalading its walls in the night, overpowered the guards with a force of only 240 men. But six months later he was defeated by the formidable hordes of the Usbeg Shaibanikhan, and driven out of house and home. During the next two years, the future Padeshah of India, was the foot-ball of fortune, buffeted about like a pebble on the sea-shore. "It came into my mind, he tells us, that it would be better to depart out of Ferghana, anywhither, rather than go on staying thus without a foothold," And he turned his eyes towards Cabul, of which his uncle Ulugh Beg had been king. After that uncle's death in 1501, chance favoured his plans, and the city surrendered almost without a struggle (1504). His first act was to send to the right about a presumptuous minister, and his second to suppress a rebellion of the Hazaras. Possessing himself of Candahar for a time, he was, however, driven out by his old enemies, the Usbegs, who continued to checkmate him everywhere beyond his own boundaries till the defeat and death of Shaibani at the hands of the Persian Shah Ismail in 1510. He was once again tempted to seize Samarkand, the "stepping stone to the sovereignty of all Transoxiana, the beautiful city which even Hafiz had thought worthy to speak of in the same breath with the black mole of his mistress." "The recovery of that lost Eden was ever before his eyes," says Mr. Lane-Poole, and he hastened to join forces with the heretic Persian Safavi, and deal a final blow to the great oppressors of his house. For the third time in his life he mounted the throne of Samarkand, and he is said to have conformed in dress and even in religious practice to the rule of his Shia Suzerain. But he was not fated to hold Timur's sceptre for long, and after eight months he was obliged to fly for the last time from the city of his ambition. It was after this decisive reverse that he seriously directed his attention to India, though he tells us that he had been bent on subduing Hindustan from the time he conquered the land of Cabul in A. H. 910 (1504-5). "In 925," he continues, "I gathered an army and taking the fort of Bajaur by storm, in about an hour, putting all the garrison to the sword. Then I advanced into Bhira, where I prevented all marauding and plunder, imposed a tax on the inhabitants, and dividing the proceeds among my troops, returned to Cabul. From that time till 932 (1526) I especially devoted myself to the affairs of Hindustan and in the space of those seven or eight years, I entered it five times at the head of an army. The fifth time, God, the Most High, of His Mercy and Grace, cast down and defeated so powerful an enemy as Sultan Ibrahim, and made me master and conqueror of the mighty empire of Hindustan." Of the second and third of these invasions not much is known, but the fourth was directed against Lahore and Dipalpur. Setting out for the fifth time in November, 1525, with a force of only 12,000 men, he defeated the Lodi's enormous host at Panipat on the 21st April, 1526.

On the incidents crowded into the last four years of Babar's life in India, we have not space to dwell, but we must refer to the last great scene of this intensely romantic career. At the sick bed of Prince Humayun surrounded by Hakims confessing their helplessness the unhappy father insisted, upon paying the ransom of his son's life with his own. The wise men remonstrated without effect, and the great Emperor walked gravely three times round the sick man, calling down upon himself all the pain that he was suffering, ending in the triumphant cry, "I have prevailed, I have taken it" (*bardashtim, bardashtim*). Our iconoclastic age has discovered that this beautiful story is contained only in a fragment appended to Babar's Memoirs, not in the Persian or Turki, original of the complete work. A German critic (Dr. Teufel) would relegate it to the limbo of exploded myths, and endeavour to show that it is a forgery, and that part at least of this fragment has been translated from Abdul Fazul's *Akbar Nameh*. Mr. Beveridge has suggested that it may be genuine all the same, and that Abdul Fazul may have heard it from Babar's daughter Gulabdani or from Zain Khan. It might be pointed out that this account of the death of Babar is almost irreconcilable with the accounts of the same event in Nizamuddin Ahmed, Ferista and Badaoni. He first says that Babar was attacked by illness in A. H. 937, which gradually gained strength, and of which he died on the 5th Jumada I. 937. Ferishta informs us that Babar lost consciousness one day in Rajab 936, and that his disease gaining ground, he sent for Humayun and after appointing him heir, died on the 5th Jumada I. 937. Lastly Badaoni tells us that after the victory over Hassan Khan Mavati, "this gallant King was attacked by a severe illness, and after that he had reached his fiftieth year, he departed from this transitory world to the eternal realms in the year 937." The actual date, however, according to him, was the 6th Shawwal—two months later. It must be remembered that exactly similar accounts of one man taking to himself the disease of another are found in the Mongol histories much earlier than Babar, and at least 100 such cases are quoted in the "Tarikhi Nigaristan" and some other works.

* * *

THE revenue obtained in the North-Western Provinces during the year just ended from the sale of stamps is nearly half-a-lakh more than in 1898. One of the chief causes of increase is the substitution of promissory notes on demand for hundis, proposals have been submitted to Government for the discontinuance of the practice requiring the vendor's sale endorsement on hundi stamps. Under these circumstances it is not unexpected to find that the income for the year has declined to Rs. 23,419, which is a little more than half what it was two years ago. The chief reasons for the decrease are the loss of public confidence in the hundi business owing to the failure of several banking firms, and also the continued loss of trade with Bombay and Calcutta owing to plague. There is a marked decline in document stamps, which is traceable wholly to the restricted sale of stamps of the value of Rs. 10 and under, and attributable to agricultural prosperity. The advent of better times is also the occasion for the prosecution of litigation. The districts which show a falling-off are generally those which suffered least from the famine. The number of persons prosecuted fell from 352 to 279, and with it the percentage of acquittals has also been slightly reduced, which is satisfactory. Moradabad, Hardoi and Sultanpur, however, show badly in this respect. The largest number of documents wrongly impounded was, as before, by sub-registrars. It was specially so in Moradabad, as to which the Commissioner promises to make inquiry.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST accompanied by Captain Young and Captain Levett, Aides-de-Camp, returned to Bombay last evening from Calcutta, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. Her Excellency drove to the Government House, Malabar Point. The train was nearly three hours behind the time.

A RESOLUTION directing payment of Rs. 10,000 to H. H. the Nizam's Police, and those instrumental in assisting them in the capture of Balchrishna Hari Chapekar has been issued by Government.

THE Maharajah of Kolhapur, accompanied by the Dewan and the Political Agent, will pay a farewell visit to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, on the 10th inst.

A LARGE fire is reported to have broken out among some stacks of fire-wood at Tuwa, near Godra. The loss is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000. The owners of the stacks are insured in some of the Bombay offices, but to what extent is not known.

IN to-day's issue will be found a pamphlet with reference to membership of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal's Art Salon, which will be found worthy of perusal.

THE Bombay Government has accepted from the Anglo-Indian Cigar Company a present of 10,000 cigars of their own manufacture for the use of the Troops in South Africa.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT has contributed a sum of Rs. 500 towards the Fund that has just been started for the purpose of distributing rice among the poor inhabitants of Frere Road after they have been inoculated.

COLONEL R. F. JOHNSON, Commanding the Royal Garrison Artillery at Colaba, has been ordered to proceed to South Africa, and he leaves in Transport Lindula.

As the train conveying mails from Calcutta, Allahabad, &c., is running late, mails from there and other places served by the North East Line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be delivered this morning.

IN his address at the annual meeting of the Congress at Lucknow Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt is reported as saying: "In the dark days of 1857 and earlier there was real sedition in the land—a real wish "in some dark and obscure corners" to overturn this great empire." Considering how widespread was the revolt of the Native Army and the manner in which the flame of rebellion spread from Province to Province and from one Native State to another, not to mention the widespread intrigues which preceded the outbreak, it is absurd to talk of "dark and obscure corners." Historians of the time have shown that at Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow and a score of other places there were men of great influence among the Native community who plotted to destroy the British Raj. Mr. Dutt may argue that education has lessened sedition in India: but it is historically inaccurate, says the *Pioneer*, to say that the desire to overturn the Government in 1857 was "born of ignorance and lurked amidst ignorant classes."

AFTER twenty-five years' connection with the port the P. & O. Company will now cease their service to Venice. Sir Thomas Sutherland made the announcement at the last meeting of the Company, giving as the reason that the attractions of Marseilles, Genoa and Trieste, both as commercial emporia and as passenger stations, had proved too much for Venice. "We are leaving Venice because it no longer pays to stay there." Sir Thomas Sutherland also referred to an "important negotiation" in which the Company had been engaged with the Italian Government during the last two years, "in order to cheapen the transit of passengers coming by our ships from India *via* Italy." By this arrangement the cost *via* Brindisi to London will in future be the same as the cost *via* Marseilles—a most important change to those who prefer the shortest route. On the other hand, Sir Thomas Sutherland said nothing about the considerable increase in the cost of the second-class passage, which is advertised to come into effect from January 1st; though he gave figures which showed that in four years the revenue from passage money had risen by over £157,000—a development described as "exuberant."

THE report of the East Indian Railway Company for the half-year ending June 30th, 1899, exhibits the gross receipts as rupees 82,029 less, the working expenses as rupees 11,80,471 more, and the net receipts rupees 12,62,500 less than in the corresponding half-year of 1898. Compared with the earnings of any other half-year, on the other hand, the receipts show an improvement of nearly 12 lakhs of rupees. The increase in expenditure is principally due to the amount of relaying and renewals which had to be deferred in the previous year on account of heavy traffic. The rapid development of the coal traffic continues to be the most important feature in the railway returns. The increase in receipts on account of the principal commodities, exclusive of railway material and coal, was something over 2 lakhs, whereas the increase from freight of coal carried for the public or other railways was 5 1-4 lakhs. It is interesting to note that the amount of coal exported from Calcutta in the half-year, chiefly to Aden and the Madras coast, rose by 100,000 tons. It is stated that the Moghalserai-Gya line is expected to be finished, and the line opened through to Gya by February 1st, 1900: the works on the branch to the coal field at Daltongunj are in progress: the survey of the line to connect Gya with the main line in the vicinity of the Jherriah coal field has been put in hand, and the designs and estimates for the proposed line between Burdwan and Howrah are well advanced. Also the works at Howrah and Lillooah, connected with the new passenger station and the carriage and wagon shops, have been put in hand. As to the proposed line from Bhagalpur to connect with the Chord line near Baidyanath negotiations are still pending. Whether the coal companies will agree that "the provision of additional rolling stock has been proceeding as rapidly as possible," is a question: but we are told that 27 locomotives, 1,288 wagons and 37 break vans were added in the six months, that further additions have since been made, that orders for more are in course of being carried out, and that still further supplies "are in contemplation."

THE villagers of Saroli, Jothan, Vadod, and Talao, villages in the Olpad Taluka of the Surat District, have forwarded a joint memorial to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, in which they submit that the crops have totally failed in their villages in consequence of the unsatisfactory monsoon. This, the memorialists allege, has necessitated the opening of relief works in the taluka, and they, therefore, pray that they may be exempted from paying the Government assessment for the year.

THE Lord Mayor (Alderman A. J. Newton) has related an incident which has occurred in connection with the contributions to the Mansion House Transvaal War Relief Fund. He had, he said, received a letter from a lady, who signed herself "A Widow and an Orphan," enclosing a ring, which the sender stated was all she could afford to contribute to the Fund. The intrinsic value of the ring was but a few shillings but nevertheless it was sent to the Stock Exchange, where, after some spirited bidding, it was knocked down to a patriotic member for the sum of £3 18s. This amount was accordingly added to the Fund.

A LIBEL action of special interest to amateur operatic and dramatic societies has just ended at Leeds Assizes after two days' hearing, in a verdict for £100 damages against the "Leeds Daily News" (Limited.) The paper had published some articles criticising, as misleading, the financial statement of the Leeds Amateur Operatic Society, and demanding the publication of a fuller balance-sheet, showing details of expenditure. The small sum available from the last annual performance for charitable purposes was also complained of. Mr. William Tate, Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, on whom the articles called for explanations, was plaintiff in the action, and claimed £500. He admitted that he was paid for his services, as was the stage manager. He denied that he had audited the accounts and charged for doing so, but admitted that the members had a picnic out of the Society's funds. He also explained items for refreshments, presents, photographs, bouquets, &c., the defence was that the articles were a criticism not of plaintiff, but of the Society, and were fair comment on matters of public interest. The jury took an hour and a-half to arrive at their verdict.

MR. LYDE, Headmaster of Bolton Grammar School, and son-in-law of the late Colonel Gildea, commanding the Pretoria garrison in 1881, gives an extraordinary and interesting narrative respecting the burial and recovery of the British flag after Majuba, and the restoration of Transvaal independence. The flag buried was not that borne by Colley's force, but was the Union Jack carried by the 94th Regiment, which was almost annihilated on going to strengthen Gildea's position. A woman with the ill-fated regiment wrapped the flag round her body under her dress, and took it to Pretoria. This, it is stated, was the flag buried by British residents on the outskirts of Pretoria. Colonel Gildea had it dug up, and brought it home with him on going to command at Dover, though the belief prevails that the flag still lies interred in African soil. Colonel Gildea died last year, and the flag remained in the possession of the family, and hung over the mantelpiece. He often declared it would float at Pretoria again, and Mr. Campbell Gildea, of Glasgow, a son, has sent it with the Colonel's old Regiment, the 21st Scots Fusiliers, to unfurl in the Transvaal capital. The story is only now made known.

A FEW days ago, a fire broke out in the village of Pilori, close to Malethu Kanak, in the Fyzabad District. It appears that an old woman was cooking her food during the day, close to where some bundles of straw had been stored. A spark fell on this pile of straw, and set the whole on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity and were communicated to the thatched huts belonging to the villagers; about forty huts being reduced to ashes, and almost everything the poor villagers possessed being destroyed. Only about four tiled huts escaped as they were a little apart, and the owners had taken the precaution of throwing a [illegible]. The poor villagers were left homeless and in a most distressing condition.

THE "Manchester Guardian" is so well pleased with the resolution about the war passed at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation yesterday, that it has surpassed even that long-winded expression of the complicated feelings of the indeterminate Opposition by a leaderette of these sentences, the third of which is forty-six lines long. When people require so much space to explain their attitude, there is pretty sure to be something shaky about it. The Government is right; or the Government is wrong—either of these is a simple and straightforward point of view. But the fissiparous Radicals even now are not quite sure which leg they ought to stand on. The consequence is the portmanteau resolution adopted yesterday at Manchester, which to all intents and purposes packs in all the arguably arguable points of view which are distributed among this muddle-headed crew. It pleases the National Liberal Federation, and will not hurt us. But the Radicals are much mistaken if they think that John Bull sets much store by a party which at a time of crisis is still adding qualification to qualification.

IT has been decided after all that the two batteries of artillery to be sent from India to South Africa shall be horse artillery. The batteries selected are A from Meerut and J from Bangalore. The difficulty about equipment, which we recently pointed out, is being met in rather a curious way. At the request of the Home authorities that the batteries should be given 15-pounder equipment before sailing, they will take over the limbers and waggons from two field batteries. This looks as if 15-pounder guns will be shipped from England to meet the batteries from India. They will, however, take their 12-pounders with them, and will fill up with men and horses from other horse artillery batteries.

ALL those who were privileged to hear the Chinese Minister's speech at the Article Club dinner the other day must have felt not merely the peculiar interest attaching to this remarkable Anglo-Chinese gathering, but also something akin to a passionate refusal to believe that an Empire like China, just awakening to the necessity for coming into line with the modern world, and already capable of producing a man with the enlightened views of Sir Chihchen Lofengluh, can be marked down merely for the warring jealousies of the civilised Powers, or for prostration at the mercy of all its own most backward elements. The more one learns of the possibilities in store for China by the development of its internal and external trade—possibilities the human interest of which (apart altogether from the mere commercial side) means so much for the greater happiness of the teeming millions of that enormous Empire—the more is the duty of civilised Europe and America borne in upon us, the duty of impressing the benefits of secure Government, commerce, and communications upon Chinese officialism, and of "keeping the ring" against rapacious outsiders while peace and peaceful development gradually make their way. The British Government has a great responsibility in this matter. Let the British public insist upon keeping our own somewhat inert and uninterested officialism (at home, we mean, not in China) alive to the trust which is in its keeping.

A CONFERENCE was held at Coolgardie, Melbourne, on Dec. 13, and was attended by representatives of all the goldfields, who expressed strong dissatisfaction with the action of the West Australian Government in regard to federation. It was decided to petition the Queen in favour of the separation of the goldfields from the colony.

THE efforts of the Ladies' Brigade of Collecting Dogs for the War fund has far exceeded expectations. Mrs. Stennard Robinson, the originator and secretary of the movement, has received upwards of £2,000.

THE Lord Chief Justice (Lord Russell of Killowen) presided at the annual meeting of the members of the Pegasus Club, which was held on Dec. 13 in the reading room of the Bar Library, Royal Courts of Justice. Among the business transacted was the election of eight new members and the fixture of the annual race meeting for the 7th of April next.

THREE Sinhalese boat men were arrested on Dec. 29th at Ceylon as they were passing out of the Leyden Bastion gate with some smuggled goods, by a constable and the tidewaiter on duty. On examining the bundle it was found to contain seven sticks of tobacco, 26 yards of chintz, one piece of chintz and five Malay sarongs.

OLD Etonians will regret to hear of the death of Mr. J. P. Carter, only son of the Rev. Canon Carter, and an assistant master at Eton College, which occurred at his residence on December 14, from syncope, following an attack of pneumonia. The deceased was born on July 1, 18[illegible], and was consequently in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was made an assistant master at Eton in 1868, had held the appointment for over thirty-one years and was greatly esteemed. Mr. Carter took great interest in the school athletics, particularly football, and had often acted as umpire or referee at the match between the College and Oppidans on St. Andrew's Day. He was a member of the Eton Urban District Council, and a prominent Conservative. He leaves a widow and family.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT COLESBURG.

FIFTY BOERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 5, 12 40 P.M.

Rensburg, Thursday.—At five o'clock, this morning, the Boers, a thousand strong, from Colesburg attacked the British position, concentrating their movement on the left flank of General French's force. They met with a determined resistance, and were compelled to retire upon a kopje.

Later General French ordered this position to be taken, and it was gallantly carried by dismounted and mounted infantry, who took nine prisoners. The Boers also lost fifty in killed and wounded.

A squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons early in the fighting had an opportunity, and they charged a body of Boers, killing several.

Our loss was slight.

LONDON, JAN. 5, 1-52 p.m.

In the casualties at Colesburg to-day Major Harvey, 10th Hussars, was killed, and Major Alexander wounded.

FIGHTING AT COLESBURG.

SURROUNDING THE BOERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 5, 1 A.M.

A despatch from Naaupoort, dated Thursday, states that hostilities between General French's force and the Boers is still going on.

General French is gradually improving his position and is handling his troops with great skill. He now commands three sides of the Boer position, and his artillery is doing splendid work.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL FRENCH.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

An official despatch from Capetown, dated 4th inst., states that at the special request of General French the Household Cavalry, 20th Battery of Field Artillery, and the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, have been despatched to him temporarily.

BABINGTON RETURNS TO MODDER RIVER.

Colonel Babington has returned to Modder River and although he was unable to strike a blow, his presence protected Colonel Pilcher.

THE BOERS ATTACK GENERAL FRENCH'S COLUMN.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

A telegram from Rensburg, dated the 4th instant, states that the enemy unexpectedly attacked General French's left flank at daybreak that day, but were repulsed. They then occupied the hills to the north from which they were eventually shelled, but still hold the hills immediately surrounding the Town and checking our advance.

The Boers lost about one hundred, including twenty prisoners.

BOERS RETIRING BEFORE GATACRE'S FORCE.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Boers have also retired from Molteno on General Gatacre's advance with a force consisting of Infantry, Cape Mounted Rifles, and Artillery.

SIXTEEN MORE MILITIA BATTALIONS TO BE EMBODIED.

An Army Order has been issued directing the embodiment of sixteen additional Militia Battalions.

PRESIDENT STEYN'S PROCLAMATION.

EVERY WHITE IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE LIABLE TO SERVE.

President Steyn has issued a proclamation making every white in the Orange Free State, irrespective of his nationality, liable for service.

GENEROUS GIFT TO THE NEWLY FORMED CITY CORPS.

The Hon. Waldorf Astor, the well-known millionaire, has contributed five thousand pounds towards the equipment of the newly-formed City Corps.

THE SEIZURE OF THE BUNDESRATH.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Germany has now protested against the seizure of the Bundesrath and negotiations regarding the same are proceeding in London.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The transports Gorkha and Braemar Castle and Assaye sailed from Southampton to-day with 4,428 troops for the Cape.

SHELLING THE BOER TRENCHES.

A despatch from Frere Camp to-day says that the Boer trenches were shelled and smashed with lyddite shells from the British batteries, causing the enemy to shift their position.

WAR ITEMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

Lieutenant Storr, Middlesex Regiment, is transferred to 2nd Battalion in South Africa, while Sergeant-Major Galwey, 6th Field Battery, goes to join the ammunition column with the Cavalry Brigade.

The wire nippers sent out with the First Indian Contingent, and which made good service on the barbed entanglements at Elandslaagte are also being supplied to the 16th Lancers.

POONA, JAN. 5.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, R.G.A., Commanding R.A., Bombay, has been directed to proceed to South Africa to take the command of No. 2 Company, S. Division and No. 5 Company, E Division, R.G.A., ordered to proceed to South Africa.

Lieutenant Elves, on promotion from E Battery R.H.A., is to be despatched to South Africa on posting to the 6th Divisional Ammunition Column, R.F.A.

MAJOR DALY'S AMBULANCE PARTY.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent wires, London, 5th January:—The following appears in the *Times*:—

Lorenzo Marquez, 3rd January.—Colonel Hunt, a Tugela prisoner, has recovered from his wounds. Daly's ambulance party reports that they were much harassed and insulted. Many Boer officers even acted badly but many were very appreciative. With the co-operation of the Swedish Mission, Daly enclosed a burial ground for 15 Boers and some British who died of their wounds after the battle of Dundee. The graves are marked with wooden crosses and stone pillars.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

DEATH OF THE SWAZILAND QUEEN.

[illegible], wiring from Lourenco Marques, states that the Queen of Swaziland is dead. This following closely [illegible] the death of the King is regarded [illegible] [illegible] brother [illegible]

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

At the Viceroy's Council, to-day, in proposing the addition of the names of Messrs. Mehta, Evans, and Arthur, and the Maharajah of Durbhanga to the Select Committee on the Press Messages Bill, Mr. Ibbetson explained that the interest the measure had evoked and the criticisms made had rendered it desirable to increase the representative nature of the Committee which should consider it.

In the introduction of the Burma Courts Bill Mr. Ibbetson, explaining the connection last named that the jurisdiction of the Chief Court it constituted would not extend to Upper Burma, and that the provisions it included for restricting second appeals to suits of some value were tentative only and subject to alteration, a communication upon the subject being still expected from the Secretary of State.

The remainder of the business comprised a reference of the Registration of Ships Bill to a Select Committee.

The Council reassembles on the 19th instant.

THE PROPOSED BANK OF INDIA.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. DAWKINS.

At the Council to-day, an important statement was made by Mr. Dawkins in answer to Mr. Arthur's question on the subject of Presidency Banks. Mr. Dawkins sketched the previous history of the proposals which were before the Government and discussed the various views put forward by the Banks and Chambers of Commerce. The recent conference, he said, had resulted in far greater unanimity than at first seemed possible, and his conclusion by a safeguard as would be afforded by the fusion of the Banks and the increase of shareholders capital, it would be unsafe to take any measures which might result in locking up Banks capital in India, or in feeding their securities in London. Given fusion and increase of capital, however, he was prepared to recommend that they be permitted to borrow in London and deal in district board and assisted railway securities; also the making over to the Central Bank of note issues, Government continuing to take a profit on what have already been issued, and Banks issuing partly against coin and partly against securities. He gave reasons for considering it imposible to accept the proposals which have been put forward either for Government to lend money out of its currency or cash reserves, and showed that the new Banks transactions would be so arranged as not to interfere with the ordinary operations of the Exchange Banks. Regarding the terms on which the old shareholders should come in, he suggested that they should be given shares in the new concern equivalent in market value to what they relinquished: Regarding the direction, he scouted the idea that any one Presidency would receive precedence over the other two, since the central advisers would be in London, and each Presidency would continue to have local directors of its own.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Wilkinson, lately of the Governor of Bombay's Staff, has joined here as extra A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy.

Captains Bailey, 36th Sikhs, and Lye, of 23rd Pioneers, and Lieutenant Cook, 24th Punjab Infantry, Lloyd, 24th Punjab Infantry, and Delme Radcliffe, 7th Bombay Infantry, have been detailed for famine duty in the Central Provinces.

Major J. W. Spankie is gazetted as Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, vice Major Brownlow, re-posted to military duty.

The 27th Madras Infantry proceeds to Mauritius, where, it is now understood, it will relieve the Central African Contingent, which has been suffering a good deal from sickness.

Promotions to Major-General and Lieutenant-General by seniority are put a stop to with effect from the 1st instant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. D. Pudamjee becomes Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel MacCartie, I. M. S., Bombay, officiates as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Colonel H. Clarke, R. E., has been granted extension of furlough to the 20th April.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JAN. 5.

Major Wilkinson, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Sind District.

Major Carleton, on promotion to that rank from No. 10 Company and W Division R.G.A., and Major Vigne, on promotion to that rank from 49th Battery, has been posted to 35th Battery, R. F. A.; Captain Easton, on promotion to that rank from No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal G. A., has been posted to No. 17 Company, E Division, R.G.A.; Lieutenant Wilkins, No. 8 Company, E Division, R.G.A., is to be despatched to England on appointment to the Artillery Forces; 2nd Lieutenant Reinhold, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 33 Company S Division, R.G.A.; and 2nd Lieutenant Savile, on first appointment, has been posted to 16th Battery R. F. A.

It is notified for information that the undermentioned Officer has obtained certificate in telegraphy at the Wanowrie Training Class, at Poona, on the 2nd October:—Captain Hatch, Indian Staff Corps, Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Command.

The undermentioned Officers will attend the next course of garrison institution commencing at Poona on the 23rd January and will report themselves on the 22nd idem, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction:—2nd Battalion Royal Scots, Lieutenant Garwood; 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, Lieutenant Hogg; 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant Masefield and Lieutenant Robinson; 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Captain Doveton; 8th Bombay Infantry, Captain Elderton; 16th Bombay Infantry, Captain Jacob; 21st Bombay Infantry, Captain Burrards; 25th Bombay Rifles, Captain Sillery; and 26th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant Paul.

The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command will inspect certain barracks and hospitals in the Poona Districts. The details of inspection will be arranged by the Principal Medical Officer of the District in consultation with the General Officer Commanding.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant Hare, R.F.A., 1st battalion, for nine months, on medical certificate, out of India; Conductor Kettle, Commissariat Transport Department, for three months, on medical certificate, in India; 4th Class Assistant Surgeon Anderson, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, for three months, on medical certificate.

Extension of leave has been granted to the following officers:—Captain Ford, 4th Bombay Rifles, for two months, on medical certificate; Lieutenant Daunt, (Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India) 22nd Bombay Infantry, for 6 months, on medical certificate; and Conductor Muxfield, Ordnance Department, till 25th January, pending retirement.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, JAN. 5.

The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. for the half-year ending 31st December, and carries forward Rs. 87,627. The net profit for the half-year was Rs. 2,03,661. The reserve found remains at 24 lakhs.

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 6TH JANUARY.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—The Amateur Purse, 3-10 p. m.
2nd Race.—The Parel Plate, 3-35 p.m.
3rd Race.—The Dealers' Plate 4-5 p.m.
4th Race.—The New Year's Plate, 4-35 p.m.
5th Race.—The New Comers' Plate, 5-5 p.m.
6th Race.—The Cumballa Plate, 5-25 p.m.
A special train, leaves Church Gate, at 2-40 p.m.

CECIL GRAY.
Bombay, Jan. 5. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

WHICH is the worse crime, to attribute a book to a man who has not written it, or to withhold the name of the man who has written it? I put this question with some anxiety, because I am personally interested in the answer. In fact, I have committed both crimes. I have attributed a book called "The Lad of Darkness" to Mr. Benjamin Swift, who did not write it, and I have withheld the name of Mr Bernard Capes, who did write it. I think, on the whole, that the greater apology is due to the latter. I hereby offer the writer my very humble apology. The book is his book, and not Mr. Benjamin Swift's at all. And I also offer, in the second place, my very humble apology to Mr. Benjamin Swift.

I cannot in the least understand how it came about. Whenever I take a journey it is my practice—my laudable practice—to buy certain novels. I make up a little list beforehand of books which seem to demand the recognition of buying and reading. I am not a professional critic of novels, or of anything else, having my own opinion about the critic I mind and the critical faculty. If the novel is strong and able to hold my attention and to fire my imagination, I care not how long the journey is, I heed not the passing stations or the hours, which to my fellow travellers are so tedious. In this way I read "The Lady of Darkness," and so beguiled the journey with a strong novel. Arrived at my journey's end and the last page of the novel almost at the same time, which is as it should be, I betook me to my hotel. In the evening, thinking over the story, I became aware of certain pin-prickings, which caused me to indite two or three paragraphs, and then it was that the name of "Benjamin Swift" slipped in. What, why, or how I cannot tell.

I think that novels might be labelled and classed according to the time they take to read. Of course, a bad novel takes much longer than a good one. Thus a "short stage" story would take an hour or an hour and a half. It would fill up the journey between London and Cambridge or London and Brighton. It might be sold at half-a-crown. A "long stage" story would last from London to York, or to Manchester, or to Liverpool, and would be cheap at three-and-six. A "day's journey" story would last from London to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, or Penzance. Six shillings would not be too much for such a story. But I would cater not only for the quick witted, who can easily be reached and carried away—victims resigned and willing—but also for those of slow imagination and sluggish brain, of whom there are many; those whose preferences lead them in the direction of things conventional and expected; in a word, the stupids. For them I would prepare a library duly classified and priced according to its merits. Thus:

"A. B." By C. D., author of "X. Y. Z.," &c, "Tedious. Recommended to invalids."

"E. F." By G. H. "Highly tedious. Two years in covers. Strongly recommended for the unliterary."

"J. K." By L. M. 60th thousand. "Spoken of by the Press as tedious to the last degree. Cannot be too highly praised. A miracle of dulness. A boon to the country house. May be laid down at any moment with pleasure. Has been known to last all the way from Southampton to Bombay." Testimonials of a similar nature on application.

Of literary blunders I once heard William Black in an after dinner speech tell a little story. He was at a dinner in a certain town of the Western States. His health was proposed with eulogies on his genious as the best and foremost novelist of the day. "This," said Black in his speech, "bothered me. I knew in couldn't last." It did not last. The proposer of his health concluded by calling for a bumper to the health of the author of "Lorna Doone." He had only been confused with Blackmore, who was present and sitting not far from Black on the occasion when that anecdote was repeated. Things might have been worse. Black was strong enough not to mind being taken for the author even of "Lorna Doone," which is certainly one of the very best novels which this nineteen century has produced.

There is hope for those who go to public dinners and have to listen to after dinner oratory. To my mind there is hardly any form of social misery more intolerable than the after dinner oratory, because there is hardly any after dinner speaker who knows how to get up and deliver a short and vivacious speech of two or three minutes containing two or three points, and then to sit down again. We all know the worthy gentleman who goes on because he does not know how to stop; who boggles and stammers, and leaves one platitude half uttered while he is trying to bring along the next copybook text. We all know the man who is forcibly feeble and the man who is tediously eloquent. But where is the hope? What alleviation, what cessation of the misery is held out to the impatient world? Is after dinner oratory to be abandoned? Nothing quite so good as that. But a step—one step—in the right direction has been taken. A book has appeared on Public Speaking. I have not read it, but I have read a review of it. It seems to contemplate a highly ornate style of eloquence, with gestures as well as phrases carefully learned beforehand. This kind of thing would produce a condition worse than the present. But our people are not fond of gestures, and are not likely to become flowery. The book should make people understand that speaking does not come by nature, and it should make people humble who have not studied oratory. If, in addition, it should help to make our after dinner orators merciful to the poor dumb creatures whom they are addressing, if it should induce them to curtail their eloquence, to realease their audience after two or three minutes, the book will not have been written in vain, and cannot be too widely circulated.

Here is a very nice and difficult question. I find it in the law reports—a case of appeal. Very possibly before these lines appear judgment will have been pronounced. The case is this. There is a certain piece of music of which, of course, the copyright belongs to somebody. In other words, no one can sell this piece of music, except by permission of and arrangement with the owner of the copyright. Then an ingenious person invents a musical instrument which, by mechanical means, plays this piece of music: not from notes as musicians play it, but by means of a perforated paper, and by grinding a handle or some such way. He sells this machine, and, of course, the power of reproducing the music with it. The question is whether, in so doing, he has infringed copyright. On the one hand, it may be argued that he does not sell the printed music: no one can play that piece of music from his perforated paper except by turning his handle. On the other hand, he does sell the machine, which does play that identical piece of music. The Court of Appeal has taken time to deliver judgment. It certainly seems to me that copyright includes the right of selling that piece of music, however it is reproduced or played. But, then, I am not a lawyer.

There are said to be 50,000 lads now attending the Polytechnics of London. In other words, there are 50,000 lads belonging to the working classes who are now receiving almost the highest kind of education. Consider what this means. Is it to be supposed that these lads will be content to remain in the working class? To begin with, they are the flower of their generation in their own class. Will they continue dutifully in that class, or will they resolve to rise above it? For my own part, I look forward to such an Upward Pressure on the part of the Polytechnic lads as will affect most seriously all those professions and callings which have hitherto been supposed to be reserved for the young men of Eton and Harrow and the public schools. The Polytechnic boys will bring into the competition the enormous stimulus of having everything to gain; they will be the best and strongest of the vast working class; they will be ambitious of the highest places; and they will understand from the outset that they will have to win those places by hard work as well as by ability. To oppose this invasion we have the boy brought up in the public school. Whatever his virtues, he has no knowledge or experience of poverty or of struggle; his life has been smoothed for him; he thinks that his future is easy and assured; for the most part he has regarded work as of quite secondary importance as compared with athletics. But athletics will not make him a lawyer; nor will it bring him practice as a barrister; nor will it make him a physician, a surgeon, a man of letters, an artist, an architect, or anything whatever.

Before any profession can be entered the candidate has to pass a tollgate where the keeper demands a thousand pounds. In the case of the Bar he asks two thousand—one for the University, and one for the Inns of Court. It is obvious therefore that, unless this toll can be evaded, no Polytechnic lad will be able to enter any profession. But can it be evaded? Well, suppose it were possible to do hospital work in the evening—suppose it were possible to be articled to a solicitor for next to nothing, and to work for him, or at the law, in the evening, then there would only be the fees to pay. Something of this kind has been already begun, and more will follow. At present journalism seems the only line which the greater number of the ambitious youth are attempting. As soon as the way is laid open for the greater prizes of the learned professions journalism will cease to offer its present attractions.

I have before me Mrs. Lynn Linton's "Reminiscences." I was in hopes when the book was announced that it was going to extend into a large volume—say, a volume as big as [illegible] [illegible] Thackeray's "Letters." [illegible] family played so large a part? There was Samuel Lawrence, the artist, who married Miss Gliddon; Thornton Hunt, who married Miss Kate Gliddon; John Gliddon, who married Jacintha Hunt. In this circle were George Henry Lewes and his wife. Three of this circle—"hard workers and brilliantly equipped as all three men were"—might have made an enduring mark. They have all three failed. Lewes whose personality impressed his own generation, has left nothing but his "Life of Goethe"; the rest of his work seems to be clean forgotten. When I was young we used to regard Lewes as certainly a leader in contemporary literature. What is he now? It is, indeed, very remarkable that in every age the leaders of literature in the general esteem are those who write ponderous biographies, and not the subjects of those biographies at all. Lewes was biographer, novelist, essayist, scientific writer, philosophic writer—everything—and nothing—except a warning to clever young men.

Mrs. Linton on Lander, Dickens, and Thackeray are more pleasant reading, because she loved them all three, and because they were all three so well worth loving. Her portrait of George Eliot is just what might be expected of a woman herself brilliant and accomplished concerning another woman of whom she never felt either the charm or the power. To her George Eliot was "purely artificial. . . . Not a line of spontaneity was left in her. . . . Never for one moment did she forget her self created self. . . . Her gestures were as measured as her words; her attitudes as restrained as her tones. She was so consciously George Eliot; so as interpenetrated head and heel inside and out, with the sense of her importance as the great novelist and profound thinker of her generation, as to make her society a litte overwhelming, leaving on baser creatures the impression of having been rolled very flat indeed." Again, to the younger generation the full meaning of these words cannot be understood. George Eliot is no longer regarded as a philosopher; we have quite forgotten that not more than twenty years ago she was the centre of a group of worshippers; that preachers took things out of her books for texts, or quoted her in their sermons; and that essays were written on characters in novels now sinking into neglect. She has taken her place, and a very high place it is. She is the author of "Adam Bede," and "Scenes from Clerical Life"; but she is no longer the author of "Daniel Deronda," for poor Daniel is dead and gone, and as clean forgotten as if he had never lived. And her poetry? That, I think, is also dead and gone. And her "Theophrastus Sich?" Ask the second-hand bookseller. Ask the librarian. The world is not ungrateful or unmindful. It takes of every author his best, and, if that is good enough, it keeps that selection. And of dead authors it wants no more than that selection, being, in fact, mostly occupied with its living authors. Which proves that those who are so fortunate as to please and delight their own contemporaries ought to be well contented, because it is a very great thing. As for the future, that is very different. George Eliot impressed her contemporaries hugely. She ought to be more than contented with the memory of the part she played. I fear, however, that she must be unhappy in considering her now sadly shrunken dimensions and the fleeting memory of her authority.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

WITH the departure of November, the remarkable spell of riding weather disappeared; and in its place, December has ushered in a season of damp and depressing gloom. Even to the young and ardent, cycling has been an almost impracticable pastime during the last week or so. The scarcely melted snow which thaws only to freeze at nightfall, during the dismal hours of our shore winter day is churned, into a mass of muddy slush that brings down horses and drives pedestrians to distraction—and occasionally the public house. Among those who have hitherto been wont to cycle to town, the expression has been heard, as the regulation cycle ride has been abandoned, "This is a little too thick," which may be taken to have a literal signification as applied to the road surface, or figuratively, according to readers' fancy.

In order to tide over the dreary time the Cycling Club Secretaries, ably assisted by their various House Committees, are boldly putting their shoulders to the wheel and most of them have organized good winter programmes. There are skittles, smoking concerts, ladies' concerts, dances, billiard and whist handicaps, and one club has even devoted Saturday afternoons to rambles in the country, on foot. With all these attractions and distractions the winter will soon pass on and with returning spring, the pastime of cycling will be indulged in with undiminished vigour. Everything points to a prosperous cycling year for there are on all hands evidences that the love of cycling is increasing. But cycling is essentially a pastime whose pleasurable side appeals strongest to most natures. The average rider sees no delight in floundering mud bespattered through lakes of frozen mire and slush of quite incomparable nastiness.

The eternal free-wheel "tag" is becoming a bit wearisome. If there is a single cyclist living who does not know all about free wheels and pedal brakes "foot or hand actuated," as a writer in a provincial newspaper has it—he must be from the Emerald Isle—it is certainly not the fault of the writers in the cycling press, or those who are advertising the various free-wheel systems so vigorously. Still at the risk of being charged with iteration, it is as well to point out the great risks that riders will run who, allured by certain classes of cheap free-wheel devices on the market decide to have light roadster machines fitted with one of these. It is an undoubted truth that a machine, to stand the stress of the additional brake-strain which is a consequence of a free-wheel, should be reinforced where the strain is greatest. If this is not done, dire disaster may befal the rider.

One is often lost in wonderment why the daily press devotes so much of its space to the reporting of cycling incidents. Possibly the wise men on the papers know that the wheelman has a quite incontrollable penchant for reading every scrap of news relating to the pastime and its followers, and it computes that whatever its circulation may be—five hundred or fifty thousand—they are "mostly" cyclists. It would be unjust to suggest that cyclists as a body bear any resemblance in mental calibre to Carlyle's sweeping majority. Yet according to a report of police court proceedings, in which the felonious abstraction of a bicycle, formed the charge.

It would seem as though a very simple minded wheelman had been unearthed. The prosecutor stated that his brand new safety had been stolen from the cycle shed, the latter having apparently been broken open in the early hours of the morning. Notwithstanding, he did not give information to the police until the middle of the day and meanwhile the culprit had sold the machine. Asked by the magistrate why he did not at once notify his loss at the nearest police station, the owner remarked, that in the shed was a cycle lamp which the thief had left behind, and he thought perhaps if he kept watch he might return for it. It was a case of "will you not come back again?" But he did not return and the owner was left lamenting. This droll idea of human nature caused roars of laughter, in which, it is stated, the prisoner heartily joined.

It would seem as though the efforts of the deputation that recently waited on the railway authorities to crave more enlightened and generous treatment for cyclists who are dependent on the railways, is beginning to bear good fruit. The London, Chatham and Dover and the South Eastern railways have made more ample store room provision at their termini, for the reception of cycles. It is possible now, at Victoria, on the L. C. and D. line to deposit some sixty cycles in security for a small charge per machine. Another move in the right direction is the issuing of quarterly season tickets enabling the cyclist to leave his machine at any time during the thirteen weeks in safe custody on payment of the of seven shillings and sixpence. Another good thing is that clubs, travelling in parties of over twenty, can, on giving forty-eight hours notice, obtain special rates and accommodation for their machines upon the lines mentioned.

Many are the devices of the cycle thief who plays the part of what is technically known in legal circles as that of the "fraudulent bailee." In other words he goes about, gets cycles on hire, and promptly converts them to his own use. The latest dodge is for a well dressed man to call in the neighbourhood of the cycle dealer whom he intends to eventually disposses, upon some respectable tradesman, who is easily prevailed upon to give his trade card on the promise of a subsequent purchase and introduction to friends. With this card he calls on the cycle dealer and says he has been sent by Mr. So—and—so (the name on the card) for a machine. If the cycle dealer does not happen to know the name, the reference to the local directory soon reassures him, and, led by the plausable nature of the errand he probably parts with one of his best machines. But it is a bit awkward when the tradesmen, whose name is being thus fraudulently used appears on the scene before; the transaction is completed.

A charming story appears in the *Irish Cyclist*. It seems that a cyclist was riding in Grafton Street at a leisurely pace of about eight miles an hour when a lady suddenly stepped from behind a cart right under his front wheel. It seemed as though there was nothing for it but a collision but the lady saved the situation by smartly springing back. Unquestionably the lady was to blame and the average "brutal saxon" would have smiled and passed on. Not so the gallant Hiberian. To quote the reporter, "he jumped from the machine, took off his hat and apologised politely. The Lady smiled in return and [illegible] not to be outdone in politeness, of course, said she was solely to blame." How charming! How idealistic! What a pity, instead of devoting the remaining lines to rather cheap and tiring platitudes as to the advantages of politeness, the paragraph does [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] couple "lived [illegible]

THE INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE following resolutions were passed at the recent Indian Social Conference held at Lucknow:—

FEMALE EDUCATION.

In the opinion of this Conference no permanent progress of our Society is possible without a further spread of Female Education, and this obeject can in the backward provinces of Northern India be best attained by (1) employing Female teachers of good character and of respectable families; (2) by training these teachers themselves in special schools, such as that at Jallandar; (3) where, on account of popular prejudice, Public Schools cannot be opened by requiring these teachers to form Home classes. (4) By imparing religous and moral instruction as also the knowledge of Hygiene, culinary art, Domestic economy and training of children. (5) Lastly by holding examinations on the plan followed in Bengal by the Sylhet Union other Unions. The Conference would accordingly recommend the Social Reform Associations in all places where public schools for girls cannot be opened to secure a body of self-devoted Indian sisters, especially from among the widows, and to train them up for the work of teachers.

TEMPERANCE.

That the Conference notes with satisfaction, the efforts made by the Kayastha Sabhas and by the other Temperance Associations at Amritsar, Lahore, Allahabad, Sakkar, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bellary and other places to check the spread of the use of intoxicant liquors and Narcotic drugs, the Conference trusts that every effort will be made by all Associations in the country to include, the Temperance pledge's as obligatory on all their members.

MARRIAGE REFORM.

While the Conference notes with satisfaction that the Reports received from the various provinces, more especially, Bombay Madras and Punjab, and several cast associations, such as the Rajput and the Vaishya Sabhas and other bodies, show, that earnest efforts are being made to raise the marriageable age of boys and girls, to prevent the exaction of large sums of money and the sale of girls for money, and to curtail expenditure on marriage occasion, still it is obvious that there is great room for improvement, until the ages, respectively of girls and boys are raised to at least 12 to 14 for girls, 18 21 for boys, and it accordingly recommends that the Local associations formed for the promotion of marriage reforms, should not rest in their efforts, until the standard laid down by the Walterkrit Rajputara Hitkarain Sabha, and acted upon by most of the Rajput states in that Agency and Malwa, shall become the rule with all castes throughout India and the scales of expenditure laid down, by the same organizations are accepted as the maximum limits.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

The Conference notices with satisfaction that good relations have on the whole prevailed between the Hindu and Mahomedan Communities throughout the year, and at Delhi and other places, friendly gatherings, were held by each community, where the representatives of the other were freely welcomed, and the Conference expresses the hope that the same good feelings will continue to prevail between the two communities, and all subjects likely to excite conflict and misunderstanding will be carefully avoided on both sides.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

The Conference notes with pleasure that in several places especially at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Allahabad and Bullendsahar, successful efforts have been made for the readmission into caste of those who have returned from England without raising any unnecessary difficulties, and it also notices that a great Nobleman of Hyderabad Deccan, Raja Indra Karna has openly advocated the position that the Hindu Shastras permit Sea-voyage to all classes of people. It accordingly recommends this subject should especially, in view of the forthcoming Paris Exhibition engage the attention of all Local Social Reform Associations, so as to encourge a large number to visit foreign lands and materially solve the question of Sea-voyage in a way to further the best interests of our people.

CHARITY.

The Conference notes with satisfactory from the fact that several caste organizations such as the Kayastha, Bhargava, Vishya and other Sabhas are taking steps to organize charities for the education of boys and for the relief of widows and orphans. It however regrets to find that for the most part indiscriminate charity to professional beggars still commends itself to most classes of people, thereby disabling them from giving help to those who deserve it most. The Conference would therefore recommend local Social Reform Associations to concentrate, the resources available and disburse them under proper control to those who stand in real need of help.

PURITY AND ANTI-NAUTCH MOVEMENT.

The Conference notes that there is general agreement in all provinces about the desirability of promoting the cause of purity and discouraging the practise of giving nautch parties by way of entertainment on religious and other occasions, and finds that considerable success has attended the efforts made in this connection at Lahore, Ahmedabad, Sukkar, Nasik, Mangalore, Bellary and other places. There is still however considerable room for improvement everywhere, and it accordingly recommends that the necessity of stricter observance of a personal purity in speech, thought, and action should be insisted on by every Association in the pledge of membership, as a matter which can admit of no compromise, until the use of nautch girls in religious and Temple services processions and the abuses of Holi are checked everywhere, and more innocent entertainments are substituted in their place.

ADMITION OF CONVERTS.

The reports received from some of the towns in the N.-W. Provinces, and the Central Provinces, and the Punjab give satisfactory evidence that the question of the admission of converts back into Hindu Society has been successfully attempted by the Arya Samaj, as also by several castes and communities, and as many as 30 single converts have been so admitted, and in Punjab certain communities have been thus helped to raise themselves in the social scale. The Conference recommends that this subject should engage the favourable attention of the Associations in other provinces, as such admission cannot fail to promote the cause of sincerity in matters of religious faith and in other respects create social fellow feeling everywhere.

CONDITION OF CHILD WIDOWS.

The Conference finds from reports received, that 11 widow marriages have taken place in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras in the course of the year. In the opinion of the Conference, it is desirable in all provinces not to discourage the marriage of childwidows where their parents or guardians wish to give them in marriage, according to the Hindu Shastras. The Conference further suggests that the improvement of the condition of the childwidows, should engage the attention of all the Associations so, that, by promoting education among them, and teaching them to be self-dependent, their life may be bettered and their assistance secured in philanthrophic and charitable works.

INTERMARRIAGE.

The Conference finds that in Bombay and Madras, several intermarriages have taken place, between subcastes of the more influential Brahmin Communities of those parts, and as this is a reform which is not opposed to the Shastras, the Conference recommends this subject to the special notice of all caste associations, as unless such unions are encouraged in the smaller castes no practical reform as regards many marriage customs is permanently possible under existing conditions.

ELEVATION OF THE LOW CASTES.

The Conference notes with regret that in Southern India, the caste disputes between the Shanars and Marawars should have disturbed the peace of a considerable portion of the Madras Presidency, and though similar disputes have not broken out in other Presidencies the Conference believes that the condition of the low castes in matters of education, and Social Status is far from satisfactory, and it recommends the Social Reform Associations to interest themselves in the elevation of the low castes by educating them and raising their status.

BADALA OR EXCHANGE MARRIAGE.

The practice of arranging marriages on the Badala or Golawat (exchange) system prevailing in certain castes in the N.-W. P. and Oudh is, in the opinion of the Conference, fraught with the degradation of the marriage tie to the same extent as that of the sale of girls in marriage, and as such, should be discouraged by all means, by gradually enlarging the circle of sub-castes eligible for the choice of marriage alliances.

PHYSIQUE OF BOYS.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that in North Western Provinces and Oudh, the Educational Department has given special attention to physical education encourages annual tournaments, and the giving of prizes to the boys of Primary and Secondary schools, as also colleges with a view to improve the physique of boys. Such tournaments, and prizes as also the establishment of Boarding schools (and the promotion of Bramhacharya are, in the opinion of the Conference) the only available means for improving the physical stamina of the younger generation, and as such, should engage the attention of the Reform Associations.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	4	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	18	7	50
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	9	0	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	12	6	72
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	3	17
G Mahim and Worli	3	0	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	26	38
Total	55	48	286
Total plague deaths to date ...	62,150	54,230	
Same date last year	28	28	153

DAMAUN.

ON the 1st instant, two Christians, daughter of a painter and son of a soldier, died of plague at Upper Damaun, outside the Fort. Lower Damaun showed a clean plague mortality bill on the 2nd instant, while on the 3rd instant there were five deaths from plague, the victims being Khambata Bhana of Vadi Falia, a potter's girl at Katheria, an old Mahomedan of Khathivad, a machan of Sapli Street in Katheria and Mr. Albino Castano Falleiro, a pensioned soldier. Many of the residents of Khathivad in consequence of appearance of dead rats in their houses have shifted to other quarters and a few residents of Damaun have left for distant places on account of plague cases, causing [illegible] that night, while a party of nearly a dozen respectable persons were [illegible] at Lower [illegible] [illegible]

THANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, JAN. 4.

MR. RAGHUNATH SHIVRAM TIPNIS, B A, LL.B., has been appointed Sessions Judge of Thana, vice Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I.C.S. transferred to Dhoolia, in Khandesh. The former officer will receive charge of his office at Thana at the end of April next. Mr. Robert J. Lord, J. P., will act as Sessions Judge during the absence of Mr. Tipnis, who intends proceeding on leave.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned by Government lately for each of the Kelve-Mahim and Dhanoo Talukas for the Famine Relief Works in the Thana District and the operations have been commenced from the 14th ultimo, under the supervision of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., First Assistant Collector in charge of coast Talukas.

Provisions have been made by the local Municipality to supply the famine-stricken people with food-grain, who arrive at Thana from Kathiawar and Gujrat or the famine-affected districts, and the distribution of grain will shortly be commenced under the supervision of Mr. Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar, chairman of the Thana Municipality.

Out of the fourteen students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School, the following have successfully passed the Matriculation Examination held at Bombay, in November last:—N. D. Surve, J. J. Savant, S. G. Paradhan, K. G. Bapat, V. R. Joshi, L. N. Almeida, R. M. Ovalekar, G. K. Kulkarni, N. R. Setna, and S. R. Gadhkari. Mr. Narayan Baji Nabar, B. A., Head Master of the B. J. Thana High School, deserves credit for the success of his students. Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Bhide, Assistant to Mr. Nabar, was transferred to the Ratnaghiri High School on promotion a week ago.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

LIST of entries for sailing races to be held to-day in the afternoon.

Ship's boats (any rig) handicap race at 3-0.

Boat's name.	Entered by
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk
H M S Assaye's Cutter	Lieut A W Ruddell
P & O S S Clyde's Cutter	Mr P H Baker

Course No. 8, viz., from Committee Vessel round north Karanja Buoy and round Tucker Beacon, leaving both to port; thence round north Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course, 6-3 miles.

Tomtit class race—start at 3-15.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Britannia	Col J L Zovan
Caralie	Mr. C H Byme
Midget	Officers, R A
Tomtit	Mr. R H H Hopkins
Meg	Mr W Murray
Loma	Capt R Lock

Course No. 8, viz., same as above. Yachts handicap race—start at 3'30.

Yacht's name.	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Eileen	Mr C A R Crommelin
Pixie	Messrs E R Smetham and Y E Howse
Nanta	Mr G T W Oliver
Mannikin	Officers R A
Melody	Mr J B R Macbeth
Kismet	Mr. W P Symonds

Course No. 5 reversed, viz. from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to port and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 8 8 miles.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F. Jephson, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

Alymur, Mrs
Agnew, Mrs Vans
Caamberlain, Mrs Neville
Cable, Mrs and Maid
Channy, Lieut
Coates, Capt
Esufally, Mr
Frizelle, Sir J, Lady and Miss
Hardy, Mr G C
Hill, Mr O T
Hickman, Mr R S Y
Jefkins, James Hej
Leny, Mrs and nurse
Martin, Rev

Noorbhai, Mr and native Servant
Parker, Mrs
Ross, Mrs W C and 2 infants and nurse
Smith, Mr G Leslie
Stevenson, Mr T H M
Symonds, Mr A
Thornhill, Mr B
Vojas, Mrs A H, 2 children and inft
Wheatley, Col H S
Yoste, Mr

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Egypt, to London, 13th January, 1900.

For London—Mr T G Ainslie; Mr F R S Charles; Col G L Eliot; [illegible] Mr Martin Livermore; Mrs Livermore; Mrs H Gore; Mr G B Petty; Mrs A G Simpson; Mr L Big-Wither; Miss Big-Wither; Miss C de Bainville; Two Masters Hennessys; Mrs Bradley and infant; Mr and Mrs Moris; Mr and Mrs J A Barnett; Miss Barnett; Mrs A T Barton; Two Misses Barton; Miss J C Stone; Mr C A Barrett; Mr C Hall; Miss Naomi Foster; Mr E H Travers, child and infant; Mr and Mrs Jacoby, Mr J O Bullard; Mrs Bullard; Mr J Wadeworth; Mrs Whatman; Mr Jones Shearley; Mrs Grant, child and infant; Mr V H Schwabe, to Crimp; Mr and Mrs R H Sear; Mr [illegible] and Miss M Dodd; Mr P R Wilson; Mr G Johnson; Mrs Dodman; Miss Tustellattoe; Mr P F Haddely Hodson; Mrs [illegible] and Mrs N Crone; Mrs G Seed; Mrs Douars; Mrs [illegible] Smith, Mr K B Yule; Mr W C Peppe; [illegible] Mrs Caldwell; and Mr and Mrs Russell Roob

Per s s Carthage, to Aden, 20th January, 1900.

London—Mr Sealy; Col C Needham; Mrs Needham; Miss Needham; Mr W E Watson; Mrs Watson; Miss M Laming; Miss Hamblin; Mrs G H Salt; Mr A B Wharton; and Mr J Safford.

Per s s Oriental, to London, 27th January, 1900.

London—Miss A Skelton; Rev G T [illegible]; Mrs Winters and child; Mrs Pratt; Mr Pratt; Rev W Goodie; Mrs Goodie and two children; Mr and Mrs D Glen and child; Miss Sinclair; Mr F T Richards; Mr W Davidson; Mr H H Sparks; Mr and Mrs R Carstairs; Mr and Mrs Goward, two children, and infant; Lieut M S Williams; Lieut H A B Ternon; Capt E J Crane; Mr J L Carstairs; Miss Carstairs; Mrs A E Ommanney and two children; Prof Davids; Mr R Pearse; Mr G F Waltjen; Mr Williams Wyon; Miss Williams; Mrs and Miss Smyth and two children; Mr A C Scott; Mr J K Smith; Mrs Himberley and child; and Mr C Aulreal [illegible]

Per s s Arabia, to Aden, 3rd February, 1900.

For London—Mr and Mrs D C Joosten, C S and child; Mrs Sloane Stanley; Mr Gough; Mr D A Tyrie; Major and Mrs Beale, and child, and infant; Miss E A Ralt; Mr W Henning; and Mr H Hott

Per s. s. Carthage, to London, 10th February, 1900.

For London—Mr and Mrs C Lawrie; Mrs Rose and two children; Miss Dixo; Rev Joseph Taylor; Mrs Taylor and child; Miss Mary Budden, Mr and Mrs R G Bates and infant; Rev V W Kinsman; Mr and Mrs Osler, two Misses Osler; Mr Hairland; Capt H H Battye; and infant; Mrs J W Leather and infant; Mr H Goldspink; Col C Pulley; Mr A W Newbolt, child and infant; Rev J E Elliott; Mrs Elliott; Mr H G E de St Dalas; Mrs de St Dalmas; Mrs Booth; Mrs Allen and infant; and Miss Carlton.

Per s. s. Caledonia, to Aden, 17th February, 1900.

For London—Mr and Mrs J W Edgerley; Mr T Weir and children of Mrs Gul; Miss Bull; Mr J N Tara; H E Lord Sandhurst; H E Lady Sandhurst; Capt B Lovett; Miss Winter; and Miss Wright.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE following is the list in order of merit of candidates successful in the III. Session Examinations, held in December, for the full technological certificates in mechanical engineering awarded to students in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Technological Mechanical Engineering School:—

First Class.—With the title of Licentiate of Mechanical Engineering, (L. M. E.)—Krishnaji G. Kelkar, 1st; Waman H. Bhatawadekar, 2nd; Francis J. Lobo, 3rd; Bhagwant G. Chavan, 4th; and Byramji M. Colah, 5th.

Second Class.—Peter F. DeSouza, 1st; Chaturbhai K. Desai, 2nd; Gopal B. Kardare, 3rd; and Ganesh N. Joshi, 4th.

Second Class.—Jehangir P. Gadially.

First Class.—With the Title of Licentiate of Textile Manufacture (L. T. M.) Trimbak R. Phanse, 1st; and Joseph Vaz, 2nd; Dadabhoy R. Madon.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. VINDOBONA.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, Captain C. Bellen sailing from Victoria Dock No. 3, to-day (Saturday). Medical examination at the dock at 4-45 p.m. —

TO TRIESTE.

Capt B P S and Mrs Rooke and child
Mr and Mrs C J Hancock and child

Miss Hancock
Miss Rudolf Zobel
Mr E H Brook and daughter

TO SUEZ.—Mr Mahomed Manzoor.

TO PORTSAID.—Mr J Holden.

TO ADEN.—Mr Mahomedally Shaik Surafally.

TO KARACHI.—Mr G Ramandas

KARACHI TO TRIESTE.

Mr and Mrs Canadia and infant. Capt H C Melville

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, Interrupted South of Mozambique. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Restrictions:—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Post Master General, London, announces that British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher whether of foreign governments or private persons to and from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and every place in German East Africa, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony Natal and St. Helena. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted, at the risk of the sender.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bagota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted those for other offices can only be accepted at senders' risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams to Madeira.

State of communications:—

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.

Communication between Mozambique and Lorenzo Marques interrupted.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.

[illegible] British Bechuanaland [illegible]

REVIEWS.

DONNA TERESA, by Frances M. Peard (Macmillan's Colonial Library). This is a story that [illegible] Rome promising a study in pale, delicate [illegible] without ominous depth, or suggestion of [illegible] passion. The heroine is unlike the usual figure of a novel, for she neglects to play for her own hand, she merges her interest in life in a pretty, [illegible] sister's chance of happiness. She does this [illegible] whole-hearted energy that unfortunately defeats [illegible] unselfish scheme. We are hurried through the [illegible] Roman winter and its almond blossomed spring [illegible] tragedy that should have been an impossible intrusion into the calm lives and kindly hearts of this group of English sojourners in Italy. The pretty Sylvia, who is the centre of her witty and devoted sister's ambitious thoughts, is a wonderfully uninteresting puppet, [illegible] shallow mind, and its hopeless vacancy are the [illegible] visible for the old world background of Rome, where this little romance is played out. The noble efforts of the sister to conceal the emptiness of the brain that she considers balanced by a pretty face and a sweet temper sufficient for the happiness of any man, succeed up to a certain point, but the reaction that sets in once that point is reached is fatal, and undoes everything. The writer is evidently perfectly familiar with the Italian character, and her Nina and Peppina combine a happy-go-lucky, bask-in-the-sun sort of spirit with a disquieting knowledge of the dark under-currents of Italian discontent and the darker designs that the Italian anarchist cherishes. The story is well-written, the descriptions of Rome, Assisi, and their surroundings take us to the clear, sunny atmosphere of the south. Donna Teresa and Mrs. Maxwell are charming people, each gallantly doing the work of two in this unevenly managed world. Miss Peard sketches her characters with a distinctness and delicacy that is as rare as it is acceptable.

WISE IN HIS GENERATION, by Philip Davenant (Long's Colonial Library). This is a story of a hard headed solicitor who goes his way calmly and steadily in life until he has reached his thirtieth year, intending then to marry a pretty girl who is all he imagines his wife should be. He has not yet proposed, yet he feels quite secure that when he does, he will be accepted. But the ways of fate are inscrutable. A gentle savage enters the calm current of his days and immediately he finds that under his respectable frock coat there beats a heart, the motive power of which he had not calculated upon. The young and beautiful savage is the daughter of a crazy uncle, who having found his cultivated wife did not really love him, determined that no efforts at civilisation should interfere with the natural growth of his only daughter's affections. He has taught her absolutely nothing and has limited her language to the most rudimentary phrases for explaining her wants or thoughts. She lives out of doors in summer, and in the house in winter—never seeing a human being but her father. On his death, Arthur Erle finds himself the guardian of this very unexpected young person. As she is wonderfully beautiful, he falls frantically in love with her—as indeed does every one else who meets her—but feeling that his immaculate respectability and position in his country town would be endangered by bringing such an untutored savage home as his wife, he determines to educate her. This effort and its consequences are the backbone of the book. Arthur Erle is too egoistic to remain long the unselfish lover of a distressingly ignorant girl, in the face of the opinion of all the narrow-minded people whose word had always been his law. The writer works out the sordid characters who prevail in this story cleverly enough, and though some of the scenes are overdrawn, the village dames in their cruel judgments on all they do not understand, are lifelike enough.

THE ENCHANTER, by U. L. Silberrad (Macmillan's Colonial Library) is a story of considerable interest. To be fully happy reading one should believe a little in Black Magic, for Malediet Screed, the mysterious inhabitant of the sea-washed Witchman's tower, is clearly a dabbler in such Art. The romance of the story takes the hero and heroine far from the novel-beaten track. It defends them from all thoughts of love. Indifference, absolute and entire, and hate, strong apparently as death, take its place in their individual minds. Eventually, of course, the old, old sentiment, worked up to through the most unusual incidents, brings the hearts of this peculiar pair on a level. The whole interest of the story, fortunately, does not depend on the likes or dislikes of Ira Chauncey and Nicholas Pycroft. We have the events of the village in which Nicholas spent his youth, scorned as a hopeless young vagrant, and the crooked ways of Malediet Screed, to absorb our thoughts. The writer then takes us off suddenly to Hunza, and even gives us a glimpse of Nagar. In [illegible] the most exciting episode in the lives of the hero and heroine [illegible] an adventure that would save any story from being commonplace, and its author from being accused of lack of imagination. Nicholas Pycroft is an admirably drawn character. His perfect self-control and directness of speech and action are maintained throughout. Being a geologist and a scientific genius, he was bound to be matter-of-fact, and he is so to a degree that puzzles the friends of his youth, but delights the readers of "The Enchanter."

THE FATE SPINNER, by Laurence Alma Tadema (E. B. Mortlock, 39 Victoria St., London). Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos are busy with the fate of a girl who, like a fairy Princess in her bower, never knew trouble or heartache, who lived happy with parents, that sheltered and idolised her, but who nevertheless dreamed of a happiness higher and more complete than that in which she had breathed for nineteen years. The Fates are, perhaps, bound to bear the burden of the shipwreck that even such a dainty maiden can make of her life. She soared above all earthly thoughts and when a husband, who adored her, strove all he could to make her his happy wife, she felt nothing but an aching sense of disappointment, and longing for her old life. The writer skilfully shows how, longing for the unattainable, Olivera Musgrave loses her hold on the heart of her husband. He had failed her from his unlikeness to her maiden dream, but she had failed him too, utterly. She realises the fact and a pale, timid remorse seizes her with a desire to do justice to her family. What she decides to do in furtherance of her gentle scheme of duty, is the very thing that brings active misery into her life, and should, if she were like ordinary mortals, make her bitterly regret the devotion that she had so carelessly lost. Lachesis is not long cutting the thread of her worn-out remnant of joy, and at the same time of the life that had unlawfully entered on her heritage. It may have been Fate, but the matter-of-fact reader will perhaps say such a result would easily follow, without any effort of poetic justice, from an idle life spent in self-pity and indifference to the rights of others.

A WEAVER OF RUNES, by W. Dutton Burrard (Long's Colonial Library). This book, which we have read in a former edition, takes on a new interest, for in Capt. John Dillon, the jolly, hearty companion, the friend and adviser of everybody, the public may recognise what it was long known to his intimates Captain F. B. Connor, the adjutant, of the First Royal Irish Fusiliers, who fell at Glencoe. Major D. Burrard pictures him as he was, shrewd-headed, simple-hearted with a kindly nature, ever ready to help his friends with advice or his strong arm, the life of every company, adored by his men, and the chosen companion of his fellow-officers. In this story, though not the [illegible] prominent character, he is always to be found when wanted and his common-sense views help to keep the heads steady of the younger members of the party that spend a happy breezy summer in Kashmir. [illegible] friends, who converge to the Happy Valley [illegible] their leave, multiply their pleasures by joining forces and charging society in Gulmarg and Srinagar [illegible] *Moe*. The results are various and entertaining [illegible] romance takes the place of dull every day life, and we are eager to see where the eddies of passion will land all the young people. Captain John Dillon [illegible] a safe lead through it all: his interest in the romances of youths and maidens is active enough to help to [illegible] the situation more than once, while he adds to the general happiness of his friends during their somewhat complicated holiday in Kashmir.

TALES OF TIME AND SPACE, by H. G. Wells [illegible] Bell and Sons, Covent Garden, London). [illegible] ing collection of stories, each one worked [illegible] possible to the impossible and absurd, [illegible] nevertheless, makes interesting. The [illegible] science in the present day, or a probable [illegible] of the ideas now dawning on students [illegible] fectly known ways of the world [illegible] kernel of each tale. The [illegible] often the unwise following of the [illegible] practical commonplace people into the most [illegible] ted situations. A man who has hypnotic powers [illegible] too far, and finds the world—not only his [illegible] pling about his and every one else's [illegible] lover loses his sweetheart by the same [illegible] tive skill exercised by the wrong [illegible] with the doings of later times, the writer [illegible] ridiculous story of the Stone Age, working it out with the serene certainty that few can contradict him.

THE SEA CUSTOMS DUTY CALCULATOR, [illegible] Anandram Mewaram Jagtiani and [illegible] Vyas (Marsden Press, Karachi), is a publication that saves much time and tedious labour in making calculations, discounts, &c. It contains a [illegible] able information that can be [illegible] handy form. It gives, for instance, [illegible] the ordinary Trade [illegible] then the Import Duty [illegible] at the different [illegible] quantity, [illegible] calculate [illegible] [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE CHASTE SALUTE.

[illegible] ago it was reported that somebody [illegible] bringing out a "Dictionary of Kisses," and [illegible] quarters expectation stood on tiptoe [illegible] the rumour was ill-founded. It turned out to be a Dictionary of Synonyms that was in contemplation, and the mistake originated in [illegible] blunder—possibly on the part of some amorous and absent-minded compositor. The world is undoubtedly the poorer. One can imagine the vast custom, attended by all the romantic delights of contraband purchases, that would have been found in seminaries for young ladies; lovers would have had no excuse if they did not "Kiss by the book"; questions of osculatory etiquette could have been authoritatively settled.

Random efforts have, it is true, been made from time to time to treat the kiss scientifically. A profound thinker—it is not known of which sex—published "urbi et orbi" the following consummate definition: "A kiss is the approach of two curves which have the same bend as far as the point of contact." It has been more poetically defined thus:—

What's a kiss?
Simply this—
Four lips meet,
Two hearts greet,
Sans deceit;
Union sweet?
Rapture bliss?
That's a kiss.

There is preserved, too, the fragment of a dialogue probably intended for more exoteric teaching.

"Charlie, what is osculation?"
"Osculation, Jenny dear,
Is a learned expression, queer,
For a nice sensation.
I put my arm thus round your waist—
That is approximation.
You need not fear,
There's no one here!
Your lips quite near—
I then——"
"Oh dear!"
"Jenny, that's osculation."

Evidence, moreover, of a real, if rudimentary, attempt to grapple with the subject, is supplied by the ancient problem, indicative of an uncultured but speculative mind, "Why do women kiss each other while men don't?" One may smile at the naive earnestness of the reply: "Because women have nothing better to kiss, and men have"; but it exhibits no contemptible power of observation, while it is interesting as indicating the existence even in prehistoric times of a chivalrous appreciation of the fair sex. Another, less gallant, explanation is that they are "doing unto one another as they would men should do unto them."

The Dictionary of Kisses would, it is presumed, comprise and anthology of Actual and Legendary Kisses, in addition to what may be called the folklore on the subject. If the compiler's research were equal to the task we should probably find his work throw a good deal of fresh light upon the salient facts of history, ancient and modern. In those old, far-off days when women were "fair in the fearless old fashion;" when men observed,

The good old rule—the simple plan
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can;

When in short, people generally were "noble and nude and antique," how many tribal wars, dynastic conflicts, national upheavals, may not have had their origin in the freedom of some unsung Helen, or the coyness of some forgotten Lucretia! So probable, indeed, is this, that it is remarkable we should have scarcely any authentic details. The condition of kissing so to speech—the loves of Paris and Helen, of Antony and his "Serpent of old Nile," of Uther and Ygerna, of Bothwell and Mary, of Buckingham and Anne of Austria—has produced or is credited with having produced consequences far-reaching enough, but history is annoyingly silent about specific kisses as factors in its making. Perhaps the most familiar is the kiss given by Vortigers to the blue-eyed Rowenna, who bade him so bewitchingly "waeshael"—a pretty episode, which, according to some, introduced the custom, till then unknown, into England. How is it, one is tempted to ask, that the subsequent generations of lovers have failed to erect a memorial to the fair-haired Saxon damsel to whom they owe the raptures of the chaste salute? "The sound of a kiss is not so loud as that of a cannon, but its echoes last a deal longer." So wrote O. W. Holmes in his "Autocrat," and though as we have seen, there are but scanty details of history-making kisses, yet some of the stories that have come down to us through the centuries prove the assertion to be a true one. One cannot imagine that the kiss which Margaret of Scotland gave one day to the sleeping Alain Chartier will ever be forgotten. Her handmaidens might well have been surprised when their mistress stooped beside the ill-favoured man and gave to his unconscious lips what many princes and gentlemen would gladly have periled their life for. "It is not the man I kiss, but the lips which have sung so sweetly," was the royal explanation; and the act was praised and lives with us now in its quaint, old-world simplicity. Not quite so platonic probably was another kiss given by a lady to a famous poet. There were few handsomer men in his younger days than John Milton, and so thought the fair Italian dame who passed him sleeping one day and tenderly kissed the comely face. More pathetic is the story of Gauffi Rudal, that famous

Singer in France of old,
By the tideless, dolorous, midland sea,

whose passionate poet's heart had gone out to the princely Countess of Tripoli, won by the glowing reports of her gracious beauty. He sickened and pined for love, till at last, in a dying state, he took ship for Tripoli. And when they reached the port the Countess heard of his coming, and went down to the vessel and saw and pitied him, and of a sudden an answering love sprung to life in her heart. She bent down and

"[illegible] lips touched him and clung
Once, and grew one with his lips for a space;
And so drew back, and the man was dead."

More tragic still was the result of the sweet but guilty kiss which the wife of Raimond of Rousillion gave to the minstrel, William of Caberstanth. The love of which this kiss was the pledge, came to the ears of the Count, who killed the luckless troubadour, and in the grim fashion of those days, served up his heart, daintily cooked, as a meal for the unwitting Margaret. When she learnt what it was she had eaten she vowed that no other food should ever follow so sweet a morsel, and casting herself headlong from her turret window joined her lover in death. Then too, the kiss which Dante tells us of, that heralded the fall of Francesca di Rimini. Almost unknown to them had love sprung up between her and her husband's brother, Paolo. One day they sat together reading the story of Lancelot and Queen Guinevere.

"When of that smile we read,
The wished smile, so rapturously kissed
By one so deep in love then he . . .
. . . . at once my lips
All trembling kissed. . . .
That day we read no more."

And before long Lanciotto di Rimini had avenged the wrong done to him, and wife and brother were put to death.

Innocent or guilty all these kisses were given freely, but another "chaste salute" of which we read was given under compulsion. The recipient was again a poet, "the brilliant Frenchman," Voltaire, and the occasion was the performance of his Merope. So delighted were the audience that they determined that some extraordinary honour should be paid to the gifted author, and espying the beautiful Duchese de Villars in the house, they insisted tumultously that she should bestow a kiss as a tribute of homage. The popular mandate was imperative, and Madame had no choice but to obey.

The mention of Duchesses recalls two other historic kisses; this time the gifts of our own countrywomen. One was the famous recruiting kiss of the celebrated Jane, Duchess of Gordon, to which the Gordon Highlanders owed much of their first complement. No wonder that the complement was a full one. The Scotch are by no means insensible to the charms of beauty, and what braw Hieland laddie would be likely to resist the enlistment bounty when tendered between the inviting lips of one of the loveliest women in the world. Then, too, there was the canvassing kiss of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, to whose charms Charles Fox owed his election for Westminster. Not only the kiss which purchased the vote of the recalcitrant butcher has echoed through the hundred and more years that have rolled by since it was given, but the rugged compliment of the Irish navy still ranks high a specimen of graceful flattery "Let me light my pipe at those bright eyes of yours."

No inconsiderable portion of the Dictionary would perforce be devoted to Royal kisses—kisses of amity and forgiveness of state and etiquette and policy of love and treachery. Some mention doubtless would be made of that much debated "osculum pacis" at Freteval, which Becket gave to the angry Henry "saving the honour of God;" of the frenzied all-[illegible] kiss of the hapless Chastelard; of the love [illegible] that was yet warm on the haughty lips of Le Balafre as he walked to his death in the Royal [illegible] at Blois; of the Judas kiss given by the wretched James to Somerset who was arrested in his presence—and at his instance—for the murder of Overbury. "Go thy ways; I'll see thy face no more," murmured the professor of "Kingcraft," as the doomed man he had hypocritically embraced was led from his presence. Perhaps, to as a sort of antidote to this might be selected the story of Charles the Second and Jennie Alison Wilson. Charles was in Scotland, surrounded by the sour fanatics who preached at him continuously, and one day the terrible tidings were [illegible] about that, through a window, the King had been seen kissing, actually kissing, the saucy, laughing lassie. Sermons and warnings and expositions were showered upon his devoted head, and the Royal patience began to wear out. "At least, I would have your Majesty remember one thing," [illegible] said an old divine who had not yet spoken. "And what may your precious advice be?" said [illegible] angrily. "That your Majesty would at [illegible] have the wisdom to close the shutters another [illegible]," was the unexpected answer.

[illegible], however, British trade is to hold its own in the [illegible] of competition (with native as well as rival [illegible] merchants), our own people will have to realise [illegible] opening-up of China and the education [illegible] introduce new requirements on our [illegible] time is past when our traders can dump [illegible] their goods upon the barbarian without his [illegible] much choice as to whether what he gets is to his liking. The less ignorant our customer gets, and the more his custom is competed for, the harder work [illegible] be to win in the scramble for trade. Mrs. [illegible] in the very interesting book on the Yangtze [illegible] makes some pertinent observations on this head. And the Chinese Minister very rightly emphasized (Lord Charles Beresford adding his own advice) the importance of a working knowledge of the Chinese language. Our traders are much too apt to say that they have got on well enough hitherto without speaking Chinese. That is a state of things which will not, and cannot, last.

AN extraordinary accident occurred to a policeman on duty at St. George's Hall, Liverpool. Noticing a [illegible] dangerous position on the ledge of the wall outside, the officer obtained a ladder, which he mounted for the purpose of rescuing the animal. The fall of snow had made the ground on which the ladder rested slippery, and the ladder gave way. The officer fell upon the spikes of a railing and was impaled. No one was about at the time, and it was some minutes before he was able to extricate himself and reach the ground. He was afterwards taken to the infirmary very seriously injured.

SMOKE [illegible] RICHMOND GEM [illegible]
round [illegible] tins of 50, [illegible]

THE IMITATIVE FACULTY IN WOMEN.

IF men were monkeys once, what were women? I decline to believe that they were monkeys too. Yet their imitative faculty is not less remarkable, than that of men—is scarcely less remarkable, however different in kind, than that of monkeys. Various types of women imitate variously. The plain woman who is vain often apes some fashionable beauty, attires her pinched figure in such flowing garments as have been admired on a heroic creature of Minerva's mould, or crowns her lean, little, insignificant head with a hat that would add majesty to majesty, but that overwhelms and buries dwarfish insipidity. This sort of bald imitation is piteous, but uninteresting. We see it every day, and smile at it. Far more interesting, far more subtle, are the imitations offered to us by the partially intellectual, the partially imaginative woman, the undeveloped, dissatisfied soul, romantic in the West Kensington manner, and full of longings for some undiscovered country that lies beyond the cap radious of the metropolis. George Fleming, the clever author of "The Canary," has noticed that this undiscovered country is generally an island. Her Mrs. Temple Martin is a delicious caricature of a certain type of imitative woman, the woman who, perhaps almost unconciously, tries to live as live heroines in the novels of the day.

Just as London urchins set up in business as Jack Sheppard or Sweeny Todd, partially imaginative women, who go to the play and have a liberary subscription, set up in business as Hedda Gabler, as Marie Bashkirtseff, as Diana of the Crossways, even as Glory of the Scarlet Hair, and the empurpled music-hall manners. But it is more often than not the drab lady with the minute pug nose who fires her air-gun in emulation of Ibsen's heroines; the elderly mother of seven who dreams of wild Parisian days while she prances eccentrically through Bedford Park studios; the plaintive Addison-road spinster who emits aphorisms; the born tabby who tries to shed her tail and burst, full Manx cat, "all claws upon the foe." And this, in the slang of our most slangy day, is where the fun comes in. Imitations are comic in proportion as the imitator is unlike the imitated. We laugh at Toole masquerading as Irving. We should scarcely smile at Tweedledum trying to pass as Tweedledee. But, fortunately for the observant humorrist, it is usually the imperceptive woman who indulges in imitation. It is Amelia who would be Becky Sharp; it is Miss Daisy Dimity who strives to rise to those cast-iron heights on which Diana sits surrounded by her crack-jaw disciples and her plapitating poets. Comic insignificance apeing tragic significance enriches magnificently the comedy of life. Should we not bless it instead of weeping at it, as we bless those tiny clowns, white-faced, in the arena, who toss their pointed hats upon the sawdust and reproduce in little the feats of the brawny athletes who have just rolled from the ring. Why—yes, we should not impregnate, we should raise hands of blessing above those who add to the humour of the globe-like round game.

The strange thing is that while most people are ever ready to applaud the concious humorist, the unconscious creator of laughter scarcely gets a hand clap from the average man. And these imitative women are magnificently unconscious of their own absurdity. They nearly always consider themselves far above the average in intellect, and for that reason misunderstood and criticised. Stupidity is very apt to think that it is given the cold shoulder because it is cleverness, and the fool to suppose that the world avoids him because of his overwhelming wisdom. And Dogberry is not always a man. In this rapid age it is difficult to find much time for reading. If we have smart eyes, however, we can gain some idea of the trend of current literature, or current writing, by watching the antics of the imitative woman. Mrs. Henry Norman gave us more Carpathian girls than the charming gay amazon who rode astride and swam at twilight in many a lonely pool. I have met such Carpathians in small drawing-rooms not far from Bedford-square. I have seen "lilac sun-bonnets" in South Kensington parlours. I have even encountered "Shes who must be obeyed" in the Pioneer Club, and have shaken hands with Tesses deliberately breathing (Oxford-street) dairies and china cows at me in the neighbourhood of the brilliant and sparkling thoroughfares of radiant Bloomsbury. Art imitates life, perhaps but artfulness imitates art. The wit who said that Burne-Jones created a race of human giraffes and compelled them to be saffron-coloured was not far off the truth. We paint a thing, we write a thing, and it occurs, because there are little monkeys playing about the branches of our English oaks.

I used to hate imitation, because I hate weakness. I used to inveigh against it, because I am inclined to inveigh against the chinless ones of the earth. But I am learning to understand the joy of laughing instead of cursing. Age teaches one to smile at what in early youth roused one to temper or to tears. Now I would as soon cut off my right hand as root out, if I could, imitative faculty in men and women, and especially in women. For women are to me far more entertaining in their imitations than are men. Less wooden, more supple, more inventive, they caricature better than we do. When a man wishes to imitate another man's appearance he gets ties, trousers, hats, and coats exactly like those of his model; the same sized eye-glass, the same shaped boots. But when a woman wishes to imitate another woman she can seldom resist the attempt to improve upon her model. Her hat is just a shade larger than the model's, her gown a shade more showy, her hair a shade more frizzy, her complexion a shade more roseate or pierrot pale. And so her imitation is more entertaining than a man's. He is as Tweedledee to Tweedledum [illegible] Tweedledee to the same august [illegible] of her favourite [illegible]. And so it is when she imitates the heroine of her favourite novel. Miss Austen knew it when she drew her delicious [illegible]. But, then, Miss Austen knew everything about everyday character. Not being a nursemaid, I cannot endure the monkey house at the Zoological Gardens; but I can enjoy the other monkey house. We throng to see Miss Cissy Loftus imitate Miss Marie Tempest. We pay to see her, and we laugh. Do we laugh merely because we have paid? If not, we shall often laugh just as merrily and as innocently while we watch the performances, unconscious and sublime, of the thousands of women who indulge in imitation from the moment when they are lifted out of the cradle till the moment when they are lifted into the grave.—*By Robert Hichens.*

"THROUGH ABYSSINIA TO THE NILE."

MR. H. WELD BLUNDELL'S EXPERIENCES.

RECENTLY before the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. H. Weld Blundell read a paper on "A Journey Through Abyssinia to the Nile." Sir Thomas Holdich was in the chair, and the gathering included the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Arthur Hodgson, Lord Lovat, Admiral the Hon. W. J. Ward, and the Hon. G. C. Brodrick.

The establishment of a British Diplomatic Legation to the Court of King Menelik gave Mr. Blundell the opportunity of visiting Addis Abbeia last spring, when he obtained permission to accompany Captain J. L. Harrington to take up his appointment in the capital. "Our first appearance in Addis Abbeia," he said, "was not impressive. We arrived like a flock of half-drowned hens wading through a sea of mud." The King sent word that he would receive the envoy in state at his palace. The reception took place in a large whitewashed hall, wherein, on a throne like a richly-hung four-post bed, sat the King. Almost black in complexion, with no very regular features, he has charming manners, a particularly pleasant voice, and an amiable smile. Credentials were delivered, the Italian cannon boomed a salute, and the ceremony that opened a new chapter in the history of the respective nations was over. A day or two afterwards they were invited to a great banquet. The King sat on his throne, and the officers sat in a space walled in by a bank, about 10 feet high, of flat cakes of bread, called injra. After each had taken a course of bread from the wall serving men arrived with a whole side of raw beef. Each guest cut off a huge piece of flesh with his knife and crammed it into his mouth. "Tej" and beer were handed round to wash it down. Mr. Blundell and his companions set apart at a small table and were served with a European dinner and French wine. Having obtained permission to travel in the country, Mr. Blundell returned to England and organized his expedition, consisting of Lord Lovat, Dr. Koettlitz (of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition), and Mr. Harwood, naturalist. Last December they left Berbera with their baggage and their caravan of camels and horses. The lecturer waxed enthusiastic over the situation of Harar. Standing 5,400 feet above sea level, it is surrounded by every condition making for wealth and prosperity, including fertile soil and an industrious agricultural population, and enjoys the further advantage—rare with African towns—of "an extraordinarily healthy and invigorating climate." Held by the Egyptians from 1874 to 1885, it was abandoned by us in their name, with the result that in 1887 the Abyssnians utterly destroyed the army of the Emir of Chelunko and captured the town after the usual atrocities and massacres.

Harar, in fact, is a bone dropped by England while she was growling at France, and was picked up under their noses by Abyssinia." War cholera, rinderpest and famine have practically decimated the population and thus a country teeming with villages, and closely cultivated has been restored to almost its primeval beauty of fertile valleys and wooded ridges, where tangled tropical forests and grassy slopes succeed one another in an endless panorama of beautiful parks. At Bilo an Abyssinian prefect and a custom house were found—"a combination that always means trouble." That functionary, after having the travellers' letters read by the only first-standard scholar of the country, made the discovery that though they had permission to shoot they had no authority to carry guns. Though told that the latter's sanction must be obtained, the travellers mounted and amid excitement prepared to set out. "We found the various fuctionaries squatting on a bamboo platform like a row of hens in a dilapidated fowl-house, prepared to pronounce judgment as to whether a Royal permit to shoot implied a Royal permit to have guns." Mr. Blundell and his companions laughed and rode on. Presently they reached Getama seat of the local government under Fitaurisi Waldo Miskal. "He had been out on an elephant hund with a small army, and had succeeded in slaying one after one man had been wounded by an elephant and another injured by a fellow-sportsmen—the latter, I should imagine, being the most common form of casualty, judging from the numbers that assist at a battue and their style of firing."

M. EMILE BERR has an article in the "Figaro explaining why it is that Queen Victoria is not going to Nice next year. He has been investigating the subject at Nice, and the result of his enquiries is that he declares that Dreyfus and Fashoda and South Africa have nothing to do with it, and that the attitude of the French Press is perfectly innocent. The real reason is that after four years' experience of Nice, or Cimiez, the Queen found that last year the influx of "les gens de sport," with the consequences accompanying them, had made the place too public. The tramway from Cannes to Monte Carlo spoilt the road for driving. In particular, the "automobiles," with their noise and smell of petroleum, frightened the Queen's horses. So next year Her Majesty decided to go somewhere else. But not to leave Nice permanently. Oh, no! M. Berr has discovered that arrangements have already been made for a return there in 1901. In the hotel she occupied at Nice two years ago, the Queen has apparently left "un certain nombre d'objets qui lui appartiennent"; and in its gallant way, the "direction de l'hotel" has actually decided to keep the rooms unoccupied until Her Majesty returns [illegible]. Yet we cannot help [illegible] will not [illegible].

THE ELDER BROTHER.

SOME weeks ago there appeared in this column a clever, but misleading plea for the prodigal, and, doubtless, many tender-hearted but misguided mothers as they read it, dropped a furtive tear into their knitting at the thought of their own prodigal far away on some distant shore; and thereafter went out and eased their surcharged emotions by rating the stay-at-home brother for not having split more wood for the family hearth.

Probably more sympathy has been wasted over the prodigal than over any other undeserving object in history, while it is almost impossible to find anyone with sufficient strength of mind to risk unpopularity in defending the "elder" brother. Yet, taking the case of any average prodigal, what are the real facts. By the testimony of experience it may be accepted that he had no real cause to complain of his life at home. It was dull, of course, home life out of novels is dull; the daily tasks, what Americans would call the "home chores," were hum-drum in the extreme, and his proud soul revolted from them. Why should he drive the cows home, feed the pigs and chop firewood, or sit in a stuffy office and drive a quill, day after day all through the long year. His elder brother might do it, it was all he was fit for, but as for the prodigal himself, he was meant for better things than these, his talents deserved a wider sphere and a more appreciative audience, he would take his share of the patrimony and go out into the world to seek fame and other good things, and he did it. The fact that, in taking his share prematurely he by so much reduced the family income, was a trivial matter that did not trouble him, and he probably cleared out his mother's private savings as well before his departure, for mothers are generally given to such weaknesses.

So long as the money lasted he had a royal time of it. Every amusement, every luxury was to be had, and he had them, for nothing was too good for such a fine young fellow. But at last he reached the bottom of his purse, and the winter of his discontent set in with extreme rigour. His wages were low, his food really infamous, and his thoughts turned regretfully to the simple but succulent meals he had had and despised, at home. Decidedly it was time he returned, and if he were anything like the average prodigal he probably hypothecated some of his master's pigs to raise his fare.

There is no second volume to the proverbial prodigal; had there been it would most likely have recorded how, when the novelty had worn off, the home life palled on him and he raised the wind and once more went off to have a good time. The uttermost parts of the world are full of prodigals, for it is the natural paternal instinct to ship them off as far away from home as possible, with the idea that that which only grows a weed in its native soil, will develop into a choice plant in a more genial clime. Anywhere, from Singapore to Sidney, you will find the "remittance man," leading a life of inglorious ease, varied by brief bursts of dissipation when his allowance arrives. He loafs all day long at the down-town grog shanties, and swells the crowd at labour demonstrations; if he draws a regular wage it is as "strike" pay only. In the hot countries he does not even display this amount of energy, but dozes all day in in the sun outside his wretched shanty, or marries a native wife, goes "fanti" and sinks even beneath the scum. Generally, be it said, cheerful, always lazy and thriftless, he contributes nothing to the sum of humour, happiness, or prosperity, yet there is something in the atmosphere of disreputableness which clings about him that gives a fictitious air of romance to his ragged figure. As to his being a pioneer of civilisation, the idea, to one who knows him, is absurd, for pioneers have to be made of sterner stuff than enters into his composition. If he drifts over the border, it is the belief there is a shebeen in the offing at which he can get tick, or the prospect of a sheriff and posse seeking to make his acquaintance, that drives him on; and his dealings with the guileless native generally result in an unpleasantly warm reception for the next white man who happens that way. No, the real pioneer is the elder son, driven from home by mortgages raised to supply the wants of the prodigal. The prodigal is not necessarily without brains, indeed, is often gifted with a really brilliant intellect, but even the most unintelligent of the species will display an ingenuity in extracting money from home that, properly directed, would suffice to launch him well on the way to fortune. One genial prodigal, having at last exhausted both the patience and the purses of his relations, called in the aid of a fellow scamp, and between them they concocted an affecting account of his (the prodigal's) last hours and untimely death, which was forwarded to his parents. It was a most realistic effusion, and displayed an amount of medical knowledge that was most creditable to one who had spent a dozen years loafing round Sydney. The writer professed to have done everything possible to ease the last moments of his unfortunate chum, and had denied himself absolute necessities in order to secure him Christian burial; all he asked was that a small sum of money might be sent in order that a proper tombstone might be placed over the grave. In due course a reply came from the bereaved parents expressing their gratitude for all he had done for poor Charlie, and saying that, as they could not possibly think of giving him any more trouble, they had sent the stone itself, all ready for erection. The remarks the dead man made when he saw his many virtues imperishably inscribed on a polished granite slab, were anything but complimentary. And though the local stone-mason took the slab off their hands at a discount, the carting charges left only a small profit for all the trouble of dying.

So much for the facts as to the real prodigal: now let us take the case of the elder brother; for in fiction, though not always in fact, the stay-at-home son is the elder. There is nothing romantic about him; the novelist, if he does not make a villain of him passes him by as beneath his notice, and even a minor poet would not waste a stanza on him. He is probably plain, or worse, a homely-looking youth, with a strong sense of duty, a combination of modern vices quite sufficient to account for his lack of favour. He does not like running in a rut all his life, but someone must look after the old people and keep the home together, so he fits his neck into the collar and trudges on with the family cart dangling at his heels, and acting as a brake to his ambitions. Money is scarce since the prodigal scooped the pool and departed, so the elder drudge has to work harder and longer to make up for it, and when he gets home at night he is too tired to do aught but doze over his pipe, and think of fresh schemes by which he may earn a little more money to buy some little luxury for the others. In these circumstances he naturally does not add to the gaiety of the home circle, and equally naturally, the fact is resented—"Charley always had some joke or funny story to tell; but John is so stupid. And John, as he knocks the ashes out of his last pipe preparatory to going round the house to see all is safe, ruefully acknowledges that he is stupid, and cannot compare with the brilliant Charles; and decides to give up that first edition or old print on which he had set his heart, and send the money out to the prodigal instead. He does not go out into society, he has no time for such trifles as amusements, for money takes a lot of earning nowadays. Neither does he boast of the troop of pleasant acquaintances, who thronged round Charley in his golden days; and his friends, though staunch, are few, for he is by no means what is known as a popular man. And so he goes through life, doing his duty as he sees it, steadfastly and uncomplainingly, and receiving that reward which the old adage allots to virtue.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE.

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH.

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. [illegible] LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES and all first-class Chemists.

Skin-Tortured Babies
And Tired Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA.

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin and scalp humours, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HAIR Hands and Skin by using CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying, beautifying soap, purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. French depot: L. MIDY, Paris. Australian depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

[illegible] & Cº, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY CLEMENT & Cº, Valence (Drôme, France).

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR
Boots, Shoes,
Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather
Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires No Brushing.
ASK FOR IT
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF
COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

Of all Chemists.
'Lanoline'
Natural Toilet Preparations.
Toilet 'Lanoline' in collapsible tubes,
Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
Full Cream.
As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.
Largest Sale in the World.

CINDERELLA
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
Are Celebrated the World over for
ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new [illegible] of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the pure oil*, very different from other oils: easy to take easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 5th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl free [illegible] not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

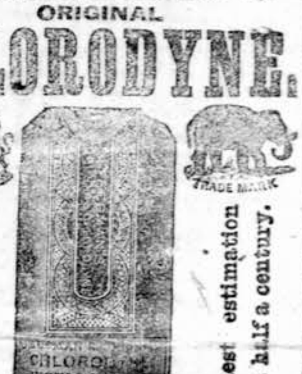
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.
Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.
"They are a Treasure." *Standard*
"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard.*
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal.*
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*
Sold by all Stationers.
They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR.
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TENNENT'S
J. & R. TENNENT'S
TRADE MARK
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER
Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts — Rs. 22.0 —
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints — Rs. 31.0 —
LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.
PILSENER BEER
CALCUTTA:—Turner, Morrison & Co. [illegible]
MADRAS:—Spencer & Co. [illegible]

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY
To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.
COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.
C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.
Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"ABC" and "ENGINEERING."



FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

GOLD & SILVER
THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description
[illegible]

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs with
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs [illegible] when you can do the job yourself [illegible]
No hole required to be punched [illegible]
From all Ironmongers and Stores in India.
[illegible]
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 12, Wood Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co.,
Indian Star Co-operative Society,
AHMEDABAD.

1,500 TESTIMONIALS IN A MONTH.
PRAIRIE POWDERS
Give instant relief, pleasantly and harmlessly, in HEADACHE, INFLUENZA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, RHEUMATISM, SLEEPLESSNESS, TOOTHACHE, &c.
MILLIONS HAVE BEEN SOLD.
24 Post Free for 1/6. SAMPLES GRATIS.
PRAIRIE POWDER CO., [illegible], London.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by these [illegible] Pills. [illegible]
[illegible] Stores throughout India.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
[illegible]
FER BRAVAIS